Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-169
Friday
1 September 1989

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FBIS-SOV-89-169 *1 September 1989*

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Batsanov Addresses Disarmament Conference Session

LD3108224689 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Geneva September 1 TASS—Sergey Batsanov, representative of the USSR, addressed a final plenary session of the Conference on Disarmament on behalf on the socialist countries' group.

Evaluating the conference's efforts made in the spring and summer period of 1989, he pointed out that the results of what was achieved can hardly be appraised only in one way.

One has to admit the lack of real progress on a number of points on an agenda, such as a nuclear test ban and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. Nevertheless a tangible headway has been achieved in such key field as a ban on chemical weapons, he said.

The leader of the Soviet delegation emphasised that the political will of negotiators and their striving for a search for mutually acceptable solutions still remained the principal motive force of negotiations despite the complex nature of disarmament issues, real technical, international legal and other difficulties in the elaboration of agreements on disarmament.

Conference Session Ends

LD3108182889 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Geneva August 31 TASS—The spring-summer session of the Disarmament Conference ended at the Geneva Palace of Nations today. It had discussed the preparation of a multilateral convention on banning and eliminating all chemical weapons, as well as questons of a nuclear test ban, nuclear disarmament, the prevention of the arms race in outer space and the elaboration of a comprehensive disarmament program.

B-2 Program Timing, Aims Questioned

LD3108150689 Moscow in English to North America 0100 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] When Congress is back in session early next month, one of its debates will concern the B-2 bomber program. Vladislav Kozyakov comments on the issue:

Building a new strategic Stealth B-2 bomber has caused considerable controversy in congress over its high cost. [passage omitted] But a still more important issue is the possible effects of the B-2 bomber on international security. That concerns not only the Americans, it affects the interests of other nations, for the bomber is designed to penetrate other country's airspace undetected by radar. (?Their) design is far from senseless: The B-2 is clearly a weapon for a first nuclear strike. [Words indistinct] the military experts to know that getting past foreign radar has nothing to do with defense. [passage omitted]

Why should the United States build a strategic bomber far exceeding defensive purposes now? Why start its production now that the Soviet Union and the United States have embarked on the road of strategic arms reductions? The fact is that while American representatives in Geneva are negotiating a 50 percent reduction of strategic weapons, including bombers, the U.S. Administration is requesting that Congress allocate billions of dollars for a first-strike plane. Where is the logic?

This also poses the question of trust and openness. The B-2 program has been developed for 8 years in secret. The Pentagon has spent $22.5 billion on it without Congress or rank-and-file Americans knowing anything about it. Now that the plane has been built, the fact is presented to Congress and the public. But there can be no genuine trust between our countries without openness in such matters. Trust is not a one-way street.

Warsaw Pact Disarmament Commission Meets

*PM3108152989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
1 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "In the Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow August 31 —A Warsaw Pact Commission on disarmament met in Moscow on August 29-30. The delegations comprised special representatives of member countries, heads of delegations of these countries at the Vienna Talks and senior officials of foreign and defence ministries.

The session was devoted to issues connected with the next round of the Vienna talks on conventional arms and security and confidence-building measures in Europe. An exchange of views was also held on the problems of tactical nuclear arms in Europe and some other urgent issues of disarmament.

The participants in the session were received by V.P. Karpov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

The session passed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, in the spirit of comradely interaction.

Chiefs of General Staff Confer

*PM3108152789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
1 September 89 Morning Edition p 4*

["United Stance"—IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Moscow August 31—A conference of the chiefs of the general staffs of the Warsaw Pact states took place in Moscow today to precisely define their position on the third round of talks on conventional armed forces in Europe. A united position of the allied countries was agreed on all the questions discussed. The conference passed in a constructive and comradely atmosphere.

Kornilov Alleges 'Misinformation' in Western Press

LD3108162189 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS—by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

The international public shows lively interest in events in the USSR. The Western press these days continued to discuss and comment on a statement of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee on the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics. It stands to reason that any organ of the mass media, while being called upon to provide objective information, has a right to express its attitude to events. But it is one thing to set out some or other viewpoint based on real facts, and quite another to spread allegations or even instigatory versions.

Deplorably, such versions and allegations have appeared on pages of some Western newspapers and in items of news agencies of late. Some Western newspapers and news agencies, picking up pronouncements of not quite competent or extremist-minded persons in the Baltic republics assert that the statement of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee cannot be regarded competent since it was not discussed by a plenum of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

These allegations, no matter what aims are pursued by their authors, can only mislead the reader. It should be noted in this connection that according to the rules of the Soviet Communist Party, the Central Committee elects the Politburo to organise current work of the party between plenums of the Central Committee, so the statement of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee was adopted fully in accordance with the party rules.

The Central Committee statement imbued with the striving to preserve the family of the Soviet peoples is aimed at the enhancement of the joint contribution to perestroika in the USSR whose success is in the interests not only of the Soviet people. Those Western mass media that instead of providing objective information about the state of things in the USSR circulate dubious rumours or, still worse, deliberate misinformation, do a disservice to the public.

Delegations to UN General Assembly Named

LD0109101689 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] In connection with the 44th session of the UN General Assembly which opens 19 September, the USSR Council of Ministers has approved the following delegation: head—Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; deputy head—Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister; members of the delegation—Belonogov, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations; Kayumov, Tajik SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] minister of foreign affairs; (Kalmyk), deputy chairperson of the Committee of Soviet Women.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers has approved the delegation of the Ukraine, headed by Kravets, minister of foreign affairs of the republic.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers has approved the delegation of Belorussia, headed by Gurinovich, minister of foreign affairs of the republic.

Talk of New NATO Doctrine Premature

PM3008115589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 89 Second Edition p 4

[K. Sorokin article: "NATO: No Breakthrough Yet"]

[Text] There are two aspects to any military doctrine—the political and the military-technical. If the doctrine changes it is logical to expect fundamental movements in both its parts. Let us talk about NATO from this standpoint because in the West you can often hear it said that the North Atlantic alliance has changed its doctrine recently.

Let us begin with the political aspect. It must be noted that the general tone of NATO's documents, in particular those adopted at the bloc's jubilee session in Brussels last May, has become less hostile. NATO advocated the development of East-West contacts at all levels. There has also been a change in the correlation between the principles of "strength" and "talks," which have generally determined relations between NATO and the socialist countries since the sixties. Whereas before the "commitment to dialogue" played a clearly secondary role now it is beginning to be rehabilitated, reinforced by President Bush's proposals on conventional arms.

Nevertheless, there has been no fundamental breakthrough yet: The alliance's main task remains the same—the maintenance of a powerful defense in which nuclear weapons are a "vitally important" element. Furthermore, the aim of the broadening of talks is not being pursued consistently: Suffice it to recall that the NATO members have not taken the question of modernizing the tactical nuclear weapons in Europe off the agenda, they have merely deferred it.

What about the military sphere? The enemy is still clearly defined as the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. The scale and nature of the threat that they pose are presented in the customary black hue. The North Atlantic alliance's documents do not contain even a hint of a revision of the principles governing the building, preparation, and combat use of the NATO countries' armed forces. The "flexible response" strategy remains in favor and the "preemptive" use of nuclear weapons is an integral component of it. It is as though the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, the Vienna talks, and the unilateral measures of the USSR and its allies to reduce their armaments and armed forces had never existed. In other words, the military-technical aspect is virtually unaffected.

Why then is there the persistent talk about a change of doctrine? Of course, the time for such a change is ripe and is thus being discussed. But has it actually occurred? After all, the adoption of a new NATO strategy taking account of the present international atmosphere is a difficult matter for an organization which "worked" for decades toward confrontation and whose members have viewpoints and approaches to the imperatives of the present day which often do not coincide. It is no coincidence that the attempt to formulate a "single response" to the Soviet "new thinking" led to a serious aggravation of the deep contradictions within NATO.

NATO's ailments have been discussed for a long time. But ailments vary: In the bloc's history there have been few jumps in temperature such as have been seen in recent months. They are connected with the radical changes in the military-political and strategic situation in the world.

The particular feature of the current aggravation of the situation within NATO is that the bloc's members have to respond first of all to a change in the political climate in East-West relations and express their attitude toward the new ideas on ways of ensuring the sides' security. This was shown clearly on the eve of NATO's meeting in Brussels in May. It is common knowledge that at that time those who favor the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, primarily the United States and Britain, met with the opposition of the majority of their bloc partners, who supported the holding of talks on those weapons with the USSR. Although there was talk of a split, none occurred. The Brussels summit reached a compromise: The final decision on modernization was deferred until 1992 and the opening of talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe was made dependent on the conclusion of an agreement on conventional arms reduction and the beginning of its implementation. But it is clear that the facade of a "truce" continues to hide deep differences of opinion but most important of all the fact that there is no clear-cut answer to the main question: What function should be performed by an organization oriented toward military-political confrontation with socialist states which are looking less and less like an enemy and are increasingly actively proposing cooperation in the solution of general human problems?

The first answer is to try to fall in step with the times. The majority of the West European NATO members do favor that option, albeit to differing degrees. No wonder. The countries of Western and Eastern Europe have considerable experience of mutually beneficial economic exchange. The easing of confrontation and lowering of the barriers would create the most favorable opportunities for its development.

Moreover. The improvement in the world is putting competition among states, "centers of power," and social systems on a peaceful basis. The economy is again becoming one of the basic factors of success in these conditions. And this is one of West Europe's trump cards, particularly in the light of the creation of the EEC single market in 1992.

Finally, the West European states' geostrategic position makes continuing military rivalry on the continent increasingly intolerable. NATO military building and planning are based on the premise that putative armed conflict between NATO and the Warsaw Pact will primarily affect Europe, particularly Central Europe. Just the idea of the possibility of nuclear strikes being exchanged in the region puts West Europeans into a state of shock. But recently conventional arms created on the basis of "advanced technologies" have also posed the threat of enormous destruction. In these conditions it is clear that it is necessary to ensure survival in Europe by developing political dialogue and to work toward reducing military confrontation. It is small wonder that West Europeans have for long now been advocating "balance at the minimum level of arms."

But if the majority of the West European allies have weighty reasons for welcoming changes in the spirit of "new thinking" and participating in them, the new trends in the international situation induce more complex feelings in American and British policymakers. In one sense they too would seem not to be adverse to enjoying the benefits of detente. In another sense the weakening of military confrontation messes up their hand, calling into question the significance of their arsenals, including nuclear arsenals, in international politics and as apart of NATO. Hence the restrained attitude toward European detente and the desire to highlight elements of confrontation on the continent.

Mention was previously made of the allies' political disagreements. But the question of how to build the bloc's "defense" in modern conditions provokes even more acute disputes. One of the main problems touches on the role of nuclear weapons.

The European allies have traditionally regarded NATO's nuclear weapons in Europe as a means of containing the enemy in the course of a political crisis or military conflict, since their use could trigger off uncontrollable escalation. From this standpoint the bloc's nuclear stockpiles are more than enough and there is no pressing need to modernize them. And since the nuclear component of the alliance's military machine stands on its own, as it were,—is not directly connected with the process of building conventional armed forces—and has in many respects different functions compared with them, there is no "foul play" involved, in their view, in conducting parallel talks on conventional and nuclear weapons, as the USSR proposes.

However, the United States and, to a lesser extent, Britain regard nuclear weapons as a powerful means of reinforcing their troops on the allies' territory. The American army command, in particular, tried for a long time to get Congress to authorize fitting nuclear warheads to the missiles of the future Army Tactical Missile

System (intended as successor to the Lance). Here they argued that it will not be possible for conventional arms to solve the range of tasks ahead. American General Galvin, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, also adopts such a posture. Modernization, he maintains, will make it possible to numerically reduce nuclear stockpiles. The point here is that the old types of nuclear weapons are intended for a single mode of use, whereas the modern ones are multipurpose and more accurate.

According to this logic, NATO's nuclear potential should be not just retained but modernized too. Moreover, since nuclear armaments are geared to supporting conventional forces, it is necessary to tackle the problems that have arisen with the same consistency. First you define what kind of troops the United States and Britain will have in Europe in the future and then you tackle the question of the size and nature of the nuclear reinforcement [usileniye] systems they need.

We already know how the "nuclear problem" was resolved in Brussels. But how stable is the compromise? I think that it does have a margin of safety: NATO has, after all, "lived with" compromises of one kind of another regarding the purpose of nuclear weapons for around 30 years now. Moreover, the present nuclear "consensus" is cemented by the allies' mutual "political attraction," despite all the contradictions.

The conclusion on the whole is as follows: A gradual reassessment of values has nevertheless begun in NATO and there is now a more marked accent placed on the North Atlantic Alliance's political forms of activity. But it is still too early to speak of a completely new doctrine free of the freight of the past. However, the adoption of such a doctrine would facilitate the development of relations between the countries of the West and East on a multilateral basis and endow them with a new quality.

Military Historian Says WW II Avoidable

LD3008172589 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS—The second world war could be prevented, Colonel-General Dmitriy Volkogonov, director of the Institute of Military History, told a TASS correspondent.

His opinion is that this did not happen because Western countries and the Soviet Union did not show flexibility in the business of establishing a collective security system in Europe.

He mentioned the tripartite talks which were conducted between the Soviet Union, Britain, and France in Moscow on August 12-21, 1939, as an example of such non-constructive approach.

At those talks, the Western powers virtually tried to spearhead Nazi aggression eastward and with this end in view were busy in every way dragging out the adoption of concrete decisions.

On the other hand, Professor Volkogonov believes, attempts at creating a collective security system also failed in many respects due to the policy of the Stalinist leadership.

Way back in 1928 the Comintern reaffirmed its counting on a world revolution and on the eve of the war was fully under Stalin's control, virtually as an ideological arm of his power.

The Soviet historian considers quite natural the angst which many Western politicians felt at the very idea of the possibility of an export of revolution to their countries.

As another negative aspect in Stalin's political thinking Volkogonov mentions the non-acceptance of social democracy which in the then Soviet policy was identified with fascism. This circumstance made for the Soviet Union's international isolation, according to Volkogonov.

Touching upon the issue concerning the non-aggression treaty dated August 23, 1939, between the Soviet Union and Germany, Volkogonov expressed the conviction that secret protocols to the treaty really existed.

Those accords were in obvious contradiction with both the principles of socialist ethics, the guidelines of Leninist policy and international law, he emphasised.

The Soviet historian believes that the question of the treaties' denunciation, the necessity of which is now being spoken of a good deal, was automatically made unnecessary on June 22, 1941, when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union.

"History is not a cine film. It cannot be rewound back, just as it is impossible to 'cancel' the terrible war or revive millions of people who perished in it", he said.

Volkogonov does not regard the 1939 Soviet-German accords as the basic factor which led to the second world war.

He referred to the 'Operation Weiss' plan for the seizure of Poland, endorsed in Berlin way back in April 1939. At the same time the signing of secret protocols gave a free hand to Hitler to a certain extent so that he could launch combat operations against Poland without fearing that the Soviet Union would intervene.

The Chief lesson of the second world war is that it is essential to struggle against war before it begins, Volkogonov said. "New political thinking urges us to prevent a third world war, for it would become mankind's last one," he emphasised.

United States & Canada

U.S. Congressmen's Findings on Prisoners Refuted

18070346 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 34, 26 Aug-1 Sep 89 p 8

[Response to reader's letter by V. Prokopenko, official of the press center of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs]

[Text]**The radio stations "Voice of America," "German Wave," and the BBC reported on 11 August that "two American congressmen who visited a corrective labor camp in the USSR had come to the conclusion that, just as before, some of the prisoners were serving sentences for political convictions." Is this the case?**
[Signed] S. Semenov, Sverdlovsk

We asked V. Prokopenko, official of the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] press center to comment on this report.

During 1987-1988, 356 people sentenced under Articles 70 and 190[1] of the RSFSR UK [Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] were released from places of detention. By the time our country signed the final document of the Vienna meeting in January of this year, not a single person serving a sentence under only these articles remained in the colonies. This situation continues today as well. At the same time, three persons serving sentences in a colony under RSFSR UK Article 64 (high treason) were also sentenced jointly under article 70. One other person convicted for these same crimes is serving his sentence in the prison at the city of Chistopol. According to generally accepted world practice, those convicted of state treason in any country are considered criminal, not political transgressors.

U.S. Congressmen F. Wolf and C. Smith, members of the Helsinki Watch Committee, were granted the opportunity to visit ITK-35 [corrective labor colony] in Perm Oblast, where 39 persons convicted for state crimes are serving sentences, and to talk with any one of them. Somewhat earlier (December 1988), this institution had been visited by THE NEW YORK TIMES commentator A. Rosenthal and by K. Fitzpatrick, an official from the U.S. public committee on observance of the Helsinki accords. In addition, the U.S. congressmen were granted the opportunity to visit Perm's SIZO-1 [strict isolation facility].

During a press conference following the visit to the ITK, Congressmen Wolf and Smith, in spite of the obvious facts, regarded L. Lubman, V. Smirnov, and M. Kazachkov as "political prisoners." However, are they this kind of prisoner? Convict Kazachkov ran a contraband operation amounting to R8,000 and Fr2,000, speculated in paintings, and passed documents containing state secrets to a CIA official. Convicts Smirnov and Lubman also received terms of detention not for political convictions, but for passing information containing state secrets of the Soviet Union to foreign special services.

U.S. Senator Urges Lifting of Trade Restrictions

LD3108102189 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] New York August 31 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Vladimir Mostovets:

United States discriminatory restrictions on trade with the USSR are senseless, and do not meet the interests of the American people, Max Baucus, Democratic senator from Montana and chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance's Subcommittee on International Trade, said.

The Jackson-Vanik Amendment, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1974, is one of these restrictions, he writes in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL [as received]. The amendment links trade and economic relations between the two countries and Soviet emigration policy. This amendment is still in effect as part of the act on trade, although it has lost its significance because of major changes in Soviet politics in recent years.

It is necessary to more realistilcally assess the benefits of the expansion of Soviet-U.S. trade relations, Baucus stressed, now that tension between the two countries has relaxed.

The repeal of the Jackson-Vanik amendment should not be expected to lead to a sharp rise in Soviet exports to the American market, he notes. It will increase, according to experts, only by approximately 30 million dollars because of low competitiveness of Soviet commodities.

But the lifting of discriminatory barriers and the granting of the most favoured nation status to the Soviet Union in trade with the United States will improve the climate in relations between the two countries and could lead to an increase in the numbers of commercial joint ventures. In the long run, this opens huge possibilities for broader bilateral business contacts.

The United States will be able to increase its exports to the USSR and improve its foreign trade balance, the senator said. This refers not only to farming products but also many other problems of trade and economic relations, he writes.

A whole number of American corporations, from the electro-technical Honeywell to the McDonalds food firm have already become partners in joint Soviet-American ventures.

Many American businessmen are interested in access to the Soviet market. But they are still left behind by rivals from Japan, France, West Germany and Italy. The USSR frequently views the United States as the final alternative in concluding contacts with foreign partners because of the Jackson-Vanik restrictions.

The Jackson-Vanik amendment, Baucus believes, should undoubtedly be repealed, since the reforms, including in the sphere of emigration policy, currently under way in the Soviet Union, have made it senseless. The expansion of

Soviet-American cooperation will help accelerate these reforms and reduce the danger of a geo-political confrontation between the two powers, the senator stressed.

Matlock Meets Khabarovsk Military Commander

PM3108103989 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 89 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Usoltsev article: "Khabarovsk Visit"]

[Text] J. Matlock, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, who is making a familiarization trip around the Soviet Far East, has visited Colonel General V.I. Novozhilov, commander of the Far East Military District. During his acquaintance with Khabarovsk the U.S. ambassador and his entourage took a boat trip down the Amur. J. Matlock laid flowers at the "Eternal Flame" memorial on Glory Square, where the names of the 20,000 people of Khabarovsk who died in World War II are inscribed on a marble plaque.

Alaskan Delegation Tours Far East

LD3108132889 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Anadyr, Chukchi Autonomous Region, August 31 TASS—A United States delegation from Alaska led by Alaskan Governor Steve Cowper arrived today on the Chukchi peninsula after flying across the Bering Strait.

The twelve-day tour around the Soviet Far East will include talks with local authorities on setting up joint ventures, the development of tourism and the expansion of cultural ties.

They will also discuss a possible agreement on cooperation in sea search and rescue operations, as well as commercial air routes between the airports of the Magadan region and the Khabarovsk territory and Alaska.

Katushev Receives Canadian Parliamentarians

LD3008201689 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS—A Canadian parliamentary delegation visiting the Soviet Union is continuing talks with Soviet officials.

On Wednesday, the parliamentarians met Soviet Foreign Economic Relations Minister Konstantin Katushev to discuss foreign economic reforms in the Soviet Union.

New thinking has opened the Soviet economy to international cooperation, Katushev told the delegates, emphasising new forms of cooperation such as foreign investment, cooperation and joint ventures.

The visitors spoke of a growing interest among Canadian businessmen toward contacts with the Soviet Union.

Canadian Senate Speaker Guy Charbonneau and House of Commons Speaker John A. Fraser and other delegates emphasised that Canadian-Soviet economic cooperation could improve if Canadian businessmen knew more about business opportunities in the USSR.

The delegates also met Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. The sides expressed mutual satisfaction with steady progress in relations between the two countries. Deeper and more efficient contacts between Canada and the Soviet Union are in the interest of both peoples, they said.

The sides lauded the importance of the upcoming visit of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to the USSR.

The Canadian parliamentarians were informed of the Soviet diplomats' position on important international issues, including the settlement of regional conflicts, further arms control limitations and environmental protection.

The sides discussed Soviet-Canadian cooperation in world affairs, specifically in driving confrontation out of East-West relations.

China

Yakutsk-Xinjiang Cooperation Called 'Promising'

LD3108090989 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] The talks conducted in Yakutsk by representatives of the town's enterprises and the main company for border trade of Great Xinjiang Province in China became businesslike and promising. Vegetable-growing by Chinese specialists at the greenhouse farm of cooperation. It has been decided to convert a local cafe into a joint restaurant next year.

Protocols and drafts for inviting Chinese construction workers to the Yakutskstroy Association, delivering technologies for consumer goods production, and exchanging medical specialists were discussed.

Science, Technology Delegation Head Views Talks

OW3108132789 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 15 Aug 89

[Talk by (Zhu Jianming), chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Science and Technology Commission, on his visit to the Soviet Union and prospects for Chinese-Soviet cooperation in science and technology—recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the following is the last recorded report by station reporter (Garipov) on his interviews with members of a Chinese Government science and technology delegation. The Chinese Government science and technology delegation made an official visit to the Soviet Union. This station has broadcast our reporter's interviews with Song Jian, head of the Chinese delegation, state councillor and minister in charge of the

State Science and Technology Commission of the State Council of China; Hu Qiheng, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Tang Zhongwen, vice minister of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry; and (Li Zhenzhan), vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Now, please listen to the talk by Comrade (Zhu Jianming), chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Science and Technology Commission, during his interview with our reporter.

[Begin (Zhu) recording] I visited the Soviet Union this time as a member of the Chinese Government delegation headed by State Councillor and Minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Comrade Song Jian. The visit lasted 12 days. We attended the opening ceremony for the Chinese Science and Technology Month activities in Moscow and visited Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, and Vladivostok. It was the first Chinese Government science and technology delegation to visit the Soviet Union after Comrade Gorbachev's visit to China, the convening of Chinese-Soviet summit meeting, the normalization of relations between the two countries, and between the CPC and the CPSU.

During our stay in the Soviet Union, we were accorded a warm reception by the Soviet leading comrades concerned and by the Soviet people. The delegation was received by Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It met with Comrade Laverov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; with Comrade Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and with leading comrades of some cities and oblasts, such as Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, and Vladivostok. We visited some Soviet scientific research institutes and projects, and had a comprehensive discussion with Soviet comrades on how to expand cooperation between the two sides. Wherever we went, we experienced Soviet comrades' friendly feelings toward the Chinese people and their enthusiasm for bilateral cooperation. So, I think that the visit was very successful. [passage omitted]

Heilongjiang Province is a neighbor of the Soviet Union. I am from Heilongjiang Province, which borders two Soviet krays and one Soviet oblast—Maritime Kray, Khabarovsk Kray, and Amur Oblast. In the last 3 years, we promoted science and technology cooperation between Heilongjiang and USSR's Siberian Far East Region. Heilongjiang has signed an agreement on science and technology cooperation with the RSFSR and is cooperating with relevant Siberian research institutes in scientific research in seven fields, including soybean, potato, berries, [word indistinct], and fur. Scientists from the two sides have promoted mutual understanding through exchange of visits. With the development of border trade and exchange of visits by more personnel from both sides, science and technology cooperation between the two sides has been further promoted. After the recent visit, I think that there are many favorable conditions for expanding science and technology cooperation between China and the Soviet Union, particularly between Heilongjiang and USSR's Siberian and Far East Regions. The favorable conditions include:

1. The two sides have a common interest in cooperation and the cooperation will benefit both sides. For instance, both sides are interested in research on aquatic resources and river ecological protection in the Songhuajiang and Heilongjiang valley, because both sides live in the same valley. [passage omitted]

2. Each side has its own strong points and one side may learn from the other's strong points to make up for its weaknesses. In recent years, the Soviet Union has laid a good foundation in basic research. [passage omitted] In last few years, China has made rapid development in certain fields and has surpassed the Soviet Union in microelectronics and computer application and in light industry, textile industry, and food industry. For this reason, there are many areas in which the two sides may cooperate. The cooperation will benefit both sides and promote common development because we can learn from and help each other to make up for each other's deficiencies.

3. We have already made a good start in cooperation and exchanges in last few years. [passage omitted]

4. The conditions for Sino-Soviet science and technology cooperation are particularly good because the systems of scientific and technological management in our two countries are quite similar and it is very easy for the two sides to understand each other. [passage omitted]

5. Leaders of both countries, including state and local leaders, attach importance to science and technology cooperation between the two sides. During our recent visit in the Soviet Union, Soviet leaders, including state leaders and oblast leaders, considered science and technology cooperation between the two sides to be important, and expressed their willingness to provide the necessary conditions and support for such cooperation. [end recording]

USSR-PRC Symposium on Amur River Ecology Held

LD3008152489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Problems of the geological structure and ecology of the Amur River basin were discussed by Soviet and Chinese scientists at a symposium held in Blagoveshchensk. It was organized by the Far East Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Committee for Science and Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This is the third meeting of the scientists of the two countries. Mutual contacts have made it possible to commence a more fundamental study of problems important for the national economy, to reach agreement on the creation of joint specialized maps, and the conduct of various kinds of theoretical and applied research. Ecological investigation will now be on a joint basis, as well.

'Positive' Role of PRC Intelligentsia Cited

PM3108131589 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Aug 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Responsible Role"]

[Text] "We must mainly rely on our own resources for building the motherland and implementing the 'four modernizations' program. The Chinese intelligentsia must aspire to resolve tasks in precisely this key."

This was said by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, during a meeting with specialists in science, technology, and education, according to RENMIN RIBAO, organ of the CPC Central Committee. Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, and other Chinese leaders also took part in the meeting.

In order to strengthen the might of China, Jiang Zemin said, we must first of all raise the national economy to an appropriate level. The PRC has a powerful scientific and technical potential. It must actively serve the task of modernizing the country.

In his turn, discussing the recent events in Beijing, Li Peng gave a positive assessment of the role played by the intelligentsia in them. The head of government particularly stressed the importance of science and technology for the present stage in China's development.

CPC Warns Against 'Bourgeois Liberalization'

PM3108103589 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 89 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Eliminating Mistakes"]

[Text] "Separate in theory the correct from the incorrect, and strengthen theoretical work"—this was the call made yesterday by the RENMIN RIBAO newspaper, organ of the CPC Central Committee.

Organizations dealing with questions of ideology and theoretical workers, it writes, must step up ideological-political work and effectively combat "bourgeois liberalization."

In recent years, the newspaper notes, Marxist theory has been distorted and ideological-political work significantly weakened, seriously undermining social stability and socialist building. The result of the offensive by "bourgeois liberalization" has been the emergence of confusion in ideology and theory. Therefore, the most important task now facing workers on the ideological front is the separation in theory of correct tenets from incorrect tenets, and intensified criticism of "bourgeois liberalization" views.

Since the election of Zhao Ziyang as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee passivity has been manifested as regards the strict observance of the four basic principles, and the spread of "bourgeois liberalization" has been condoned.

The newspaper writes that it is very important to eliminate the mistaken idea that reform and "open politics" contradict the country's development along the socialist path, the party's leadership, the democratic dictatorship of the people, and Marxism.

Northeast Asia

Japan's Kaifu's Washington Visit Previewed

PM0109124589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 89 Second Edition p 5

[Igor Latyshev dispatch: "Overseas Visit"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 30 Aug—Japan's new Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu today left Tokyo for talks in the United States with President George Bush and other administration leaders. [passage omitted]

Bearing in mind Kaifu's recent elevation to prime minister, Japanese commentators do not expect any major results from his talks with Bush. It is merely a question of establishing personal contacts between the two countries' heads of government, although it is assumed that the talks will touch on difficult disputes for both parties linked with the imbalance in Japanese-U.S. trade and Japan's stubborn reluctance to expand access to the country's domestic market for U.S. agricultural produce. It is worth noting that, in a break with previous Japanese-U.S. talks at head of government level, the new Japanese prime minister intends to discuss with the U.S. President not merely questions of bilateral relations but also a number of problems on a global scale. This, judging by everything, shows the growing ambitions of Japanese ruling circles, which are now staking a claim to exert a more active influence than before on the development of international relations.

Japanese Socialists Would Ban U.S. Nuclear Ships

LD3108101789 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo august 31 TASS—In case the Socialist Party of Japan comes into office, it will ban the calls of U.S. nuclear-capable warships at the country's ports, Takako Doi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, said in an interview with the Australian newspaper SIDNEY MORNING HERALD, which was published today.

She is known as a staunch advocate of the peace provisions of the Japanese constitution and the three "non-nuclear principles" which provide for Japan's refusal to produce, possess and import nuclear weapons and which are often violated, as many believe. The Japanese socialist leader pointed out that the party she heads stands out against visits to Japan by nuclear-capable ships of any country.

Scientific Cooperation Protocol Signed With Japan

LD3108224789 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS—Guriy Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Tatsuro Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, on Thursday signed a protocol on mutual cooperation in the field of science and technology.

Until now the two sides exchanged purely theoretical information, whereas now it is planned to move to new forms of work, including trade under licences, Vladimir Talyzin, head of the Foreign Economic Relations Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told TASS.

Prior to the signing of the protocol, there was a ceremony of the presentation of the certificate of a foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences to Tatsuro Matsumae.

It was pointed out at the ceremony that Matsumae made a big contribution to the development of scientific Soviet-Japanese contacts. The prominent Japanese scientist has to his credit a number of talented elaborations in the field of special treatment of components for radio and electrical engineering equipment.

Matsumae, who is also an honorary doctor of Moscow State University, said he always devoted much attention to scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union.

His opinion is that until now this cooperation was insufficient.

"From now on we shall focus our attention on those branches of science and technology which are directly connected with practice, with people's life," he said.

Prospects for Japanese Trade Assessed

OW0109050589 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Commentary by station commentator Dmitriyev]

[Text] Is there any common feature between the wooden chip and the integrated circuit of computers? Both are called chips in English. If you hear that the Soviet Union is exporting chips to Japan, it refers to wooden chips. At the Joint Japan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee meeting held in Mosocw recently, it was mentioned that the basic agreement on chips has been implemented well in general. At present, however, products of the knowledge intensive industry needed to advance the scientific and technological revolution are not included in the items of trade between Japan and the Soviet Union. At the meeting, the Soviet side proposed a concession to break the deadlock in this area; the Soviet side gave the Japanese side a list of Soviet advanced technology, declassified since some military industries were converted into civilian ones. One of the technologies on the list is that being used to develop the Soviet's Buran reusable satellite.

In a communique summing up the outcome of the meeting, both sides expressed interest in jointly developing Soviet advanced technology. This makes clear that, unlike the Western side, the Soviet Union does not artificially restrain any scientific and technological exchanges and has no intention of creating an organization like the Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] in the East bloc. What is more, the Soviet Union is converting some military industries into civilian ones in the hope of strengthening economic cooperation with other foreign nations, including Japan. This may raise cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan to a higher level and make it possible to export Soviet raw materials in return for imports of Japanese equipment.

Of course, it cannot be said that the cooperation between the two countries [words indistinct] all potentials. For example, the value of Soviet-Japan trade last year rose 20 percent to $6 billion, putting Japan among the USSR's three major Western trading partners. At the Joint Soviet-Japan Economic Cooperation Committee meeting, the members of the Japanese delegation seemed to have great interest in developing resources in the Soviet Far East region, and both sides agreed to renovate a pulp-paper plant in Sakhalin. It should be noted that the tradition of trade between the two countries is reaping fruits continuously. Therefore, we should not draw any conclusion which confines bilateral trade to any specific area. The question does not lie in trade figures, but in the fact that bilateral trade does not reflect the real potential of the Soviet Union and Japan. This was stated at the meeting by Komatsu Ltd President Royichi Kawai, who led the Japanese delegation, in his assessment of the trade situation between the two countries.

I fully agree with his assessment. The Soviet Union believes that there is a huge potential to be tapped for working exchanges between the two countries. Then, what obstructs this potential? There are many reasons. The Soviet ruble is not convertible and the Soviet side is not fully informed about the way the Japanese market operates. Mitsubishi Corporation President Yohei Miura said this at a news conference. The stagnant growth in Soviet equipment exports to Japan may stem from this fact, as Malkevich, chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, admitted. A Soviet expert observation group will visit Japan to address this phenomenon, in accordance with an agreement reached at the Joint Japan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee meeting. According to Chairman Malkevich, the group will comprise representatives of enterprises producing goods believed to be competitive in the Japanese market.

Exchanges like this reflect an important characteristic of the present stage in developing the Soviet Union's external economic relations; namely, enterprises which

have been granted the right to make business inroads in foreign markets freely have come to play greater roles. Last year, more than half of all Soviet exports to Japan were made directly by manufacturers without going through the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry. However, this formula is still at the initial stage and many managers in Soviet enterprises are not fully knowledgeable about it.

For this reason, Japanese businessmen may find it difficult to make judgments on this changing business situation. Many businessmen have complained that reform in the Soviet Union's external economic relations is making business difficult. Therefore, the Japanese delegation and representatives of Soviet enterprises held a meeting to deepen each other's understanding within the framework of the Joint Japan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee.

Although perestroyka has entered a very complex stage, the Soviet Union is giving enterprises strong encouragement to take initiatives and to reintroduce business management as part of the efforts being exerted to improve the economy, including external economic relations. It also is necessary to undertake serious studies of the circumstances affecting business on the part of trading partners. All of this would be in the interests of the Soviet Union and Japan.

The Soviet side to the talks indicated that joint business ventures is another important element of perestroyka. There are currently 19 Soviet-Japanese joint ventures. Needless to say, this figure is small. Malkevich, chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed his intention to create an environment that would be attractive to Japanese businessmen.

I mentioned some problems and potentials with regard to Soviet-Japanese cooperation, which were discussed at the meeting. Not only were specific decisions made at the talks, but [words indistinct]. The Japanese delegation comprised as many as 200 members, which indicated that [words indistinct]. I hope that their interests will become a decisive factor in determining the future of mutual cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan.

USSR-DPRK Scientific Cooperation Discussed

PM0109093189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the DPRK State Science and Technology Committee, was received 30 August by N.P. Laverov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Questions of the further deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed, and a program for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the DPRK State Science and Technology Committee for 1989-1991 was signed.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, was present during the talks.

Belgrade-Bound DPRK Delegation Stops in Moscow

PM0109125989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "En Route to Belgrade"]

[Text] A DPRK delegation headed by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, made a stopover in Moscow 31 August en route to Belgrade to the ninth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. The delegation included Kim Yong-nam, deputy premier of the Administrative Council and DPRK foreign minister.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by V.V. Nikitin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, along with Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

They had a conversation on pressing questions of Soviet-Korean relations and international life, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Dumas Outlines Remaining Issues for Cambodia Talks

PM3108083389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 89 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "Debates on Avenue Kleber"]

[Text] Paris, 29 Aug—On Avenue Kleber, where the international Conference on Cambodia has been going on for a month, the notice board informing journalists about news conferences is spotlessly clean. No one can tell us anything about any progress. And at the same time, the two cochairmen of the conference, R. Dumas, French foreign minister, and Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister, are doing their utmost, in the last phase, to prevent the conference from failing.

What is going on there, in the conference hall, which is closed to the press? I will recall that participating in the conference are 19 countries, representatives of the United Nations and ASEAN, and a single Cambodian delegation formed by agreement between all the parties to the conflict, which includes Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the opposition group, and his allies, Son Sann, leader of the nationalists, and Khieu Samphan, one of the Khmer Rouge leaders.

Speaking yesterday at the first plenary session after a long recess, R. Dumas said that there are now five basic differences between the participants in the congress, on which a compromise must be reached.

First, concerning the UN role in the international mechanism for monitoring the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, which must be concluded 27 September. In the prevailing situation when the Cambodian Government is not represented in the United Nations while Sihanouk's coalition is, Phnom Penh fears a definite partiality on the part of UN observers.

Second, despite the agreement of most of the delegations, the Khmer Rouge are categorically opposed to including the word "genocide" in the conference's final communique, thus trying to shed responsibility for it. Sihanouk proposed that the word be replaced by "violation of human rights." But this is clearly inadequate.

Third, there is the question of the Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, which the Pol Pot grouping is actively exploiting by claiming that the Vietnamese "are staying while leaving." The figures they cite are greatly overstated, and the Cambodian Government has proposed that the conference create a monitoring body.

Fourth, arguments continue about how to implement a cease-fire. It would seem that, although the sides were nearing a compromise after China agreed to stop military aid to the Pol Pot grouping after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, this question too has not yet been clarified.

And finally, the fifth and most serious question is about national reconciliation. Phnom Penh and Hanoi consider that the conference should guarantee that the genocide regime will never be restored in Cambodia. Is it possible to implement such a guarantee in conditions whereby it is proposed to create a government of national reconciliation under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk with the participation of all four parties to the Cambodian conflict, that is, including the Pol Pot grouping? Many of the participants in the conference, including the United States, believe that they should by no means be given access to power. Sihanouk is now moving toward compromise and recently relinquished the chairmanship of the party which he had created—the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia—in order to make it easier to form a government of national unity. He also announced on the eve of the session that he would give up his post as leader of his grouping, which is part of the tripartite opposition coalition. However, local observers saw this step as cosmetic and propagandist.

In the opinion of many observers, it will scarcely be possible to reach agreement at the final stage of the conference on all five points cited by Dumas yesterday. Rumors are circulating in the corridors about ASEAN's proposal to suspend the conference for 3 months. By all accounts, the other conference participants are beginning to support this idea too. It is already clear that the conference will not end with the adoption of a document on an all-embracing settlement. The problem of such a settlement remains on the agenda, but in Paris it has been possible only to approach its solution.

Khmer Rouge Stand Condemned

BK0109092489 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1100 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] It is less than a month to the date when all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia. As Chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers Comrade Hun Sen has said, this withdrawal will be completed on 25 September. Our observer, Comrade (Igor Shchecherin), says:

I would like to recall that Vietnamese troops were introduced into Cambodia at the end of 1978 at the request of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation. This army played a major role in toppling the Pol Pot clique to liberate the Cambodian people from genocide. At that time, Vietnamese leaders said the volunteer army would be withdrawn from Cambodia when its presence was no longer necessary. True to this promise, since July 1982, Vietnam has conducted partial troop pullouts as the political situation in Cambodia gradually returns to normal.

Seven years have gone by and things have changed a lot in the region. Detente in the international political atmosphere, the persistent struggle of the three Indochinese countries for peace, and the stability in the Asia-Pacific region have provided the Cambodian people the hope of establishing firm peace. The peace process was given a strong impetus in May last year when it was announced that half of the Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn in 1988. This withdrawal has already been carried out.

Speaking about the search for a quick solution to the Cambodian problem, the Vietnamese leadership put forward on 5 April a new initiative, saying that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia before the end of September 1989. The implementation of this task has been hindered by the Khmer Rouge who refer to the Vietnamese volunteer army as an aggressor in Cambodia. It is the Khmer Rouge, who for many years, have rejected negotiations when Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia. Why is this? Solving the problem is so simple.

Over the past more than 10 years, the presence in Cambodia of Vietnamese troops has been a trump card in the political maneuvers of the Pol Pot group and its supporters. They have used the presence of Vietnamese troops to justify the bandits' attacks and terrorist activities against representatives of the people's state authorities. The presence of Vietnamese troops has served as a smokescreen for these people to occupy Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. The presence of Vietnamese troops has been used to get constant aid from those who defend the Pol Pot group. However, now Vietnamese

troops have started to withdraw. The Khmer Rouge have been compelled to sit at the negotiating table. They have nothing with which to oppose the peaceful and positive stand of the Indochinese countries. The Khmer Rouge's destructive stand at the Paris conference has fostered anger. Even Samdech Sihanouk, leader of the opposing Cambodian groups, could not take it. This explains the effort to increase the forces of the Pol Pot group as well as the increased confrontation with Vietnamese troops leaving Cambodia. The aim of these people is to hinder at any cost or delay the Vietnamese troop pullout in order to provide the world with a new aspect concerning the so-called Vietnamese occupation.

Afonin Argues Talks 'Not Fruitless'

LD3108205589 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1204 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug (TASS)—TASS political observer Sergey Afonin writes:

The international conference on Cambodia in Paris has halted its work because of a number of disagreements and the obstructive behavior of the Pol Pot regime's representatives.

Nevertheless, the debates which have been going on for a month at plenary sessions and in the working committees were not fruitless. Those participating in the conference have attained progress in determining ways of reaching mutually acceptable settlement although those hopes which were present at the beginning of the work of the forum were not justified. Evaluations of its results, judging by the first international responses, are very contradictory and equivocal: Some consider that the conference has ended in failure, others that it has laid the foundations for a continuation of the work. I think that the latter viewpoint is more justified.

The accusations directed toward Cambodia and Vietnam about the "impasse" at the Paris forum are not well-founded. This is obviously a tendentious approach called upon to justify one's own lack of desire to make compromises and also to conceal the intransigence of the "Khmer Rouge."

The State of Cambodia is the genuine entity expressing the will and aspirations of its people, who know from their own experience what the Pol Pot genocide signfies and what it means to have found freedom. Today has cost them too much for them to return to yesterday. The demand of the Cambodian people, which is shared by broad circles of the international public, is that the Pol Pot regime must not be allowed to gain power or be given the opportunity to fan the flames of civil war.

It is impossible to deny the feat of the Vietnamese volunteers who saved the Cambodians who remained alive from the raging of the Pol Pot genocide regime. For all these years cargoes of economic aid have been coming to the neighboring country from the SRV: The Vietnamese have been sharing all they can with their brothers. The total withdrawal of the Vietnamese military units will have been completed by the end of September. This action is of great political importance, and it is for this very reason that certain circles are trying to cast the shadow of doubt over it. For instance, a far-fetched story about a mass concealed presence of Vietnamese in Cambodia has been put forward. Stories of this sort are easily refuted: Cambodia is open for international verification as its government has stated.

The most important thing now is to tackle the role which is being played and will be played in the future by the Khmer Rouge." During the Paris conference they undertook a series of maneuvers, foiling the possible adoption of a comprehensive agreement. Therefore, the fault for this lies fully with the Pol Pot grouping and those from whom they obtain support.

The present break in the Paris conference does not mean at all that it has hit a dead end. In any event, the participants have begun to understand more deeply the essence of the problem, which is that a settlement must be implemented, not for the sake of the settlement itself, but primarily in the interests of the Cambodian people and the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. And for this there is only one indisputable condition—to eliminate a threat of the Pol Pot regime. If the Khmer Rouge are given the freedom of action—and they are drawing up far reaching plans—then in Cambodia a fresh 'blood bath' may occur. Of course, human conscience cannot agree to this.

The policy of national conference carried out by the State of Cambodia is meeting growing understanding and support. It is based on a search for a political settlement of disagreements between the Cambodian states involved in confrontation. Voices can be heard about the fact that the confrontation will now allegedly be transferred from the meeting hall to a battle field. These are provocative statements which pursue some disreputable aims. The Paris conference on Cambodia, informal meetings in Jakarta, conversations between Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, talks between leading countries of the world, contacts with Nonaligned Movement and so on—all these are links of the mechanisms of settling the regional conflict in question. Ahead there is wide scope for activities by all those who are privy to the mechanism; all people of good will. This complex but noble work must be crowned with success in the long run.

CPV Plenum Warns Against Imperialist 'Intrigues'

PM3108093589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communist Party of Vietnam Plenum"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Aug—Questions of the party's ideological work in contemporary conditions of domestic and international life were discussed at a Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Plenum held in Ho Chi Minh City, a VNA report says. The plenum

stressed the objective need for the processes of perestroyka and renewal taking place in socialist countries at present and the importance of boosting revolutionary vigilance in the face of intrigues on the part of imperialist forces.

Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, delivered the closing speech at the plenum. Describing the contemporary international situation, he concentrated his attention on imperialism's increasingly frequent attacks on socialism and on the world revolutionary movement. The maximum efforts must be made to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community and aid revolutionary forces in socialist countries in defending Marxism-Leninism and the interests of socialism. Successful socialist building is the immutable aim of the CPV and the entire SRV people. The Vietnamese revolution must be led by the Communist Party in order to attain this goal.

Vietnamese Communists and all the SRV's working people are profoundly aware of the significance of the multifaceted effective aid offered to the Vietnamese people by the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, the CPV Central Committee general secretary stressed.

U.S. Troop Presence in South Korea Criticized

OW3108134489 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Commentary by station commentator Lebedev; From World Today Program]

[Text] There were many things in the history of Korea that were worthy of celebration and as well many things which caused indignation and sadness. Station commentator Lebedev comments about two events in the history of Korea.

The event of 15 August 1945 was separated from the event of 15 September 1950 by a little more than five years. But they are etched deeply in the memory of the Korean people. The first event was unforgettable for people because in August 45 years ago, the Soviet troops crushed Japan's Kanto Army. In August 1945, the people of this ancient country realized the wish of making their country an independent nation. The Korean people, who endured decades long of hardship, finally were free again. The Korean people joyously welcomed the Soviet troops. The free northern Korea was on the road to peace and construction. However, the south part of Korea became the domain of Syngman Rhee, a puppet supported by the United States. The United States and its protege intentionally provoked the Korean war which lasted from 1950 to 1953. The North Korean people were forced to rise up to protect the independence and freedom of their country and safeguard their chosen road of socialist development. The war was closely related to another dark day in the history of Korea, that is, 15 September 1950. On that day, the American aggressors landed in Inchon. Let's skip the details of the battle. The landing of American troops in Inchon cut the main force of the Korean People's Army in two. In the early part of the war, the Korean People's Army scored victory after victory and occupied a large area of land. The landing of the American troops in Inchon placed the People's Army in great difficulty. The front line and the rear base was cut off. The war entered a dangerous period. The invading army pushed toward the north. The American generals were preparing to celebrate victory. However, the development of an event later upset their wishful thinking. The Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries lent helping hands to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On 25 October 1950, the first batch of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army was sent to the front line of Korea and saw action. The Chinese Volunteer Army [words indistinct], the patriotic forces of Korea played an important role in [words indistinct]. These were the two days in the history of Korea. As everyone knows, the Soviet troops promptly left Korea after the liberation of Korea. However, American troops are still stationed in the southern part of the Korean peninsula and deploy nuclear weapons there. And the United States is unwilling to withdraw its troops from South Korea.

Australian-Soviet Friendship Group Formed

LD0109092189 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Canberra September 1 TASS—An Australia-USSR friendship group was formed at a meeting in Australia's Federal Parliament building a few days ago, secretary of the group Irene Dann, an independent senator from New South Wales, said.

The group comprises both House and Senate members from all parties represented in Parliament, and also independent deputies.

The group's chairman is Peter Milton, MP, of the left-wing of the ruling Labour Party, while his deputy is Yan Cameron, an mp from the conservative opposition National Party. The group includes about 15 legislators, but 50 more are keen to join.

The group will promote the development of friendly relations and exchanges of information between members of Australia's Parliament and the USSR Supreme Soviet, Dann said. The organisation will receive Supreme Soviet delegations visiting Australia and invite such delegations.

The group will meet next week a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Nikolay Dementey, USSR Supreme Soviet vice-president and president of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dann explained that the group was formed due to growing interest in Soviet developments, the USSR's growing friendship with Australia and the desire to strengthen friendship with the country where cardinal changes are taking place.

Soviet-Australian relations are actively and fruitfully developing, Dann said.

The formation of a multiparty parliamentary group illustrates the understanding and recognition of the Soviet Union's significance by all Australia's political parties, she stressed.

Near East & South Asia

Libyan Revolution Celebrates 20th Anniversary

TASS Reviews History of Revolution

LD3108170589 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Tripoli August 31 TASS—By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Anvhikov:

Libya is marking its national holiday. A group of young Libyan officers, led by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, overthrew the King Idris monarchial regime on September 1, 1969 and the country stepped on a new path of its own.

The Revolutionary Command Council, which took power in its hands, proclaimed the course to attain political and economic independence of Libya and to free it from foreign domination. As first steps, the young [word indistinct] removed American and British military bases from its territory, established control over its natural resources and limited foreign capital activities. All private trade companies and leased lands were nationalised a few years later.

The revolution opened for the people broad prospects of national development. Libya, one of the most backward countries of the world before September 1, 1969, now firmly holds its leading place in the Middle East for the pace of growth of the living standards of the population. Over a million Libyans are studying. Ten universities and seventeen institutes are training specialists with higher education. In the country there are 14 scientific research centres, with a total staff of about 3,000 scientific workers.

A rapid development of the advanced technology-based public health system made it possible to wipe out many diseases, reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy. Medical attendance in Libyan Jamahiriyah is free of charge, just as the medicines dispensed in polyclinics.

Libya now can boast of its giant metallurgical complex in Misurata and the oil refinery in Ras Lanufa, its self-sufficiency in electric energy, oil, gas and oil products, cement and glass, its splendid highways which run into 28,500 kilometres. The Libyans take pride in the world's unique giant waterwamain, with its first stage to be commissioned in a few days' time.

Libya is an interesting country. "The third world theory", elaborated by al-Qadhdhafi and expounded in his "Green Book", put forward the Libyan model of government—Jamahiriyah, according to which the country officially does not have either government or parties, and it is governed by popular masses vested with the legislative initiative.

The Libyan people's accomplishments over the period of 20 post- revolutionary years are impressive. But they could have been even greater, had it not been for the ('revolutionary) forces' attempts to liquidate the progressive regime. Tripoli's active anti-imperialist stand, Jamahiriyah's struggle against zionism, for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, its support for the national liberation movements run counter to imperialist plans in the Middle East.

Libya will never waive its principled stand and the course chosen, notwithstanding the invariable pressure put on it and the armed aggression committed against it by the United States in April 1986. That was repeatedly stated by Libyan revolution leader AlQadhdhafi. The people of Libyan Jamahiriyah want to live in peace, to develop cooperation and maintain goodneighbourly relations with its neighbours. But it is ever ready to uphold, arms in hand, the gains of the September revolution.

Gorbachev Greets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD3108091189 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has congratulated Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhhafi on Libya's national holiday—Revolution Day.

Gorbachev's message says:

"To Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi,
"Leader of the Libyan revolution,

"I send my warm congratulations and best wishes to you, to the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and all the friendly Libyan people on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the September revolution.

"Over the 20 years, the Libyan people have achieved considerable success in various fields of public life. The country's independence has strenghened, it has taken a prominent place in the non-aligned movement and the community of Arab and African states.

"In the context of new political thinking, growing stronger in the world, we welcome the Libyan leadership's steps toward improvement of the situation on the African continent and in the Arab region and toward the creation of a climate of confidence and good relations iln northern Africa.

"The September Revolution opened a new stage in relations between our countries. The Soviet Union has invariably supported the Libyan people's struggle for

stronger sovereignty and for the right to determine the direction of the country's development themselves.

"Let me express confidence that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Libya will continue developing and strengthening in the interests of our people and international peace and security."

Vlasov Delegation Arrives in Tripoli

LD3108163789 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug. (TASS)—A Soviet delegation, headed by A.V. Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Council of Ministers, arrived today in the capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah to take part in the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the day of the great revolution. M.M. K'iayb, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab jamahiriyah on matters of marine resources, met the delegation at the international airport.

The head of the Soviet delegation thanked the Libyan leadership for the invitation to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the September Revolution and conveyed to the leadership and the entire Libyan people the congratulations of Soviet people on the occasion of the significant holiday.

Meets With Libyan Official

LD3109225489 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (TASS)—A delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, which is visiting Libya and is led by S.A. Azimov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and foreign minister of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, had a meeting today with 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Congress.

Participation in the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of the September Revolution by a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee on such a high level, 'U. al-Hamidi said, is evidence of the fine relations existing between our countries. We highly value the position of the USSR as a friend and ally of the Arab peoples and its struggle for peace and detente.

The secretary general of the permanent secretariat of the Arab People's Congress wished success to perestroyka in the USSR and expressed the hope for a further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the countries of the Third World. The publication in the USSR in Russian of the "Green Book" by M. al- Qadhdhafi and also the upcoming publication in Libya in Arabic of the book by M.S. Gorbachev "Perestroyka and New Thinking For our Country and the Whole World," he emphasized, will promote a further deepening of our relations.

Congratulating the Libyan people on their national day on behalf of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, S.A. Azimov said that the perestroyka that is now under way in the USSR is helping to strengthen all that is positive in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and to overcome the obstacles that have arisen in the way of socialism. Perestroyka in the USSR, he noted, is thereby strengthening the foundations of socialist society and the strategic foundations of our relations with all countries, including the developing states.

A wish to deepen and expand cooperation was expressed on both sides. In this connection specific matters concerning forthcoming contacts between the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Arab People's Congress were discussed.

Fighting in Khowst District of Afganistan Cited

LD3108100689 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Kabul August 31 TASS—Fierce fighting between Afghan troops and rebels is continuing in the Khowst District, in the east of Afghanistan.

According to official data, in the past 24 hours rebels bombarded Afghan Army positions, killing one and wounding six. The Afghan Air Force struck back at the attacking rebels, killing or wounding up to 50 men.

Armed clashes between government and rebel units also took place in the Nangarhar, Qandahar and Paktia Provinces. About 30 rebels were killed in Nangarhar, and up to 100—in Qandahar, the BAKHTAR news agency reports. An enemy ammunition depot, a number of artillery pieces and motor vehicles were destroyed.

A group of terrorists from the Sayyaf-led Islamic Union for Liberation of Afghanistan, who penetrated the capital, were arrested by Afghan security agencies. Hand grenades, mines, explosives and fire arms were confiscated.

A group of 52 rebels have laid down their arms in the Jawzjan province, BAKHTAR reports. About 100 members of their families have resumed civilian activities.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry has sent two more notes to the United Nations Good Offices Mission, citing new Pakistani violations of the Geneva agreements.

Rebel actions in the Khowst area in the past six days might mark the beginning of a large-scale offensive against that town, a UPI news agency said in a report from Islamabad. According to information received from the opposition, six dead and 80 wounded rebels were brought from Khowst to Maramshah (Pakistan's north-western frontier province) on Wednesday [30 August].

According to Western diplomatic circles, as many as 50-60 killed or wounded mujahidins are taken to Peshawar from the Khowst District every day.

Referring to rebel reports, unconfirmed by Independent sources, the UPI reports their seizure of six Afghan army posts in the vicinity of Khowst.

Hekmatyar Retreat Shows 'Serious Crisis'

PM3108153989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 89 Morning Edition p1

[M. Yusin report under the rubric "Abroad": "Split in the Mujahidin"]

[Excerpts] In the last days of summer the situation in Afghanistan has deteriorated again. The shelling of Kabul has intensified and fierce fighting has broken out around Khowst.

However, the information report to which I would like to draw particular attention comes not from the region of combat operations but from the Pakistani city of Peshawar, where the opposition's "interim government" is based. The leader of the largest mujahidin group, the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan," G. Hekmatyar, has said that henceforth his supporters refuse to take part in the activities of the Peshawar government. [passage omitted]

What will be the political and military consequences of this step? It is hard to say at present. One thing is clear, however: The opposition is undergoing a serious crisis. The self-isolation of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan," which unites some 40 percent of all mujahidin armed forces, is a tangible blow to their unity and combat ability. At the same time, Hekmatyar's involvement in the "interim government" and the related intensification of its fundamentalist wing have long made dialogue between the mujahidin and the Najibullah government impossible. It is possible that, with the leader of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" retiring into the shadows, the "Peshawar alliance" will show a greater readiness for compromise.

There has been no official reaction from Kabul at present to this report from Peshawar, but there is no doubt that this piece of news has been greeted with enthusiasm in the Afghan capital. After all, it is no secret that in many of the country's provinces the regime's tactics have really come down to isolating the Hekmatyar group and trying to find a common language with members of other opposition groups. This policy has often bore fruit. If the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" has seriously cut itself off from the rest of the opposition camp, there could be prospects for seeking a mutually acceptable compromise across the country and not just in individual provinces. However, this is just supposition at present.

Peace Committee Signs Protocol With Afghanistan

LD3008212589 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Kabul, 30 Aug (TASS)—A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee comprised of G.A. Borovik, the chairman of the committee, K.Ye. Geyvandov, IZVESTIYA political observer, and N.A. Chuvanov, former internationalist serviceman, was in Kabul from 25 to 30 August at the invitation of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of Afghanistan.

During the meetings in the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of Afghanistan and in other state and public organizations of this country and also with representatives of the Muslim spiritual leadership specific actions were discussed which the people of the two countries could undertake to stop the bloodshed in Afghanistan and to establish peaceful living conditions in this country. Among the planned measures are the convening of a conference in Kabul of representatives of antimilitary peace organizations, the forming of a Soviet-U.S. construction detachment made up of veterans of the wars in Afghanistan and Vietnam for work in building a children's hospital in Kabul, the sponsoring of one of the Kabul hospitals for children, and several other cooperation projects.

A protocol on cooperation between the Soviet peace Committee and the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of Afghanistan was signed.

Vasilyev Discusses Amnesty for Afghan War Veterans

LD3108154889 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] [Announcer] The presidium of the Supreme Soviet has issued a preliminary ruling granting amnesty to Soviet ex-servicemen guilty of criminal actions while serving in Afghanistan and who have found themselves in captivity. The first deputy prosecutor-general, Aleksey Vasilyev, explains.

[Begin recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] [Vasilyev] Last year the USSR prosecutor-general, Sukharev, announced on behalf of the government that out of humane considerations amnesty would be granted to Soviet soldiers who during the war in Afghanistan committed crimes against their country under torture or pressure and privations. This matter was raised at the congress of People's Deputies and the first session of the Supreme Soviet. Now the presidium of the Supreme Soviet has reaffirmed the prosecutor-general's announcement.

[Correspondent] Who stands to benefit from the amnesty?

[Vasilyev] To our knowledge over 300 Soviet soldiers were missing in action. About a third of this number must have died in action judging by the circumstances of their disappearance. About 70 men are known to be with the armed opposition in Afghanistan. Some men are in the United States, Canada, and other Western countries. The whereabouts of others are still unknown. All will be granted amnesty if they return to the Soviet Union. The amnesty does not extend to those who took part personally in killing or torturing people.

[Correspondent] The ruling is subject to confirmation at the coming session of the Supreme Soviet, which opens in a month, must the amnesty wait until then?

[Vasilyev] I must say that some of those who committed criminal actions have already been pardoned. We have closed the case, for instance, of Golovin who was charged in 1982 but recently contacted the Soviet consulate in Montreal and returned to the Soviet Union the next day. And his case has been closed. I can assure you we intend to follow this policy consistenty. [end recording]

Iran To Help Resolve Afghan Problem

NC3108155989 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] A meeting has taken place in Tehran between Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Jean Picot, political adviser to the UN secretary general, and Benon Sevan, the UN secretary general's envoy on Afghanistan. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes:

During his meeting with the UN representatives, 'Ali Akbar Velayati expressed Iran's wish to see an independent, Islamic, and nonaligned government in Afghanistan which would have good relations with all neighboring countries.

The vast majority of the world's people support this wish. In the resolution on Afghanistan adopted during the 43d session of the UN General Assembly, the international community expressed its determination to work to pave the way for talks among the Afghans to end the bloodshed in that country and to ensure Afghanistan's independence and nonalignment.

During their meetings and talks in Tehran, the UN representatives pointed to the need for cooperation from all sides in resolving the Afghan problem. Unfortunately, however, the U.S. and Pakistani leaderships, which undertook a special responsibility when they signed the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan, have violated these agreements and have organized aggression against Afghanistan. [passage omitted]

Many countries, particularly Islamic ones, are finding various ways to help in a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem. For example, the Syrian Ba'th Party has signed a protocol on cooperation with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. This protocol calls for the two parties to coordinate their efforts for a political solution of the Afghanistan problem and for regional peace.

An initiative for holding an international conference on Afghanistan, proposed by the United Nations last year, also serves this objective. Many countries, including Iran, have endorsed this initiative. Afghan President Najibullah recently proposed that Iran participate in this conference.

Iran can play its part in a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem by working to realize this initiative. As Benon Sevan pointed out during his talks in Tehran, this effort will be welcomed by the United Nations.

The UN representatives also met with the leaders of the eight-party alliance, that is the organization of the Afghan opposition groups based in Tehran. Whether this group helps end the bloodshed in Afghanistan or instead exacerbates tension in that country depends on the stand adopted by the alliance's leadership. [passage omitted]

Commentary on Opposition to New Iranian Cabinet

NC3108163089 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Persian to Iran 1530 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Iranian Majlis has ended its debate on the proposed cabinet put forward by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Majlis deputies will cast secret ballots to approve or disapprove of each of the proposed ministers. Our commentator writes:

Judging by reports in the Iranian press, the Majlis deputies generally regarded the proposed ministers favorably, although there are a few exceptions. However, Iranian social circles and foreign observers have been focusing on the freedom of action the new cabinet will have in implementing a policy w[illegible] realistic) than past policy, since the new cabinet was formed to pursue such an objective.

We should not forget that there are circles in Iran which are unable or unwilling to give up the policy of exporting the Islamic revolution by force [words indistinct]. These circles persistently oppose democratic developments within the country. They want to suppress and restrict patriots and are fanning the flames of the hysteria of prejudice [word indistinct] for the sake of protecting their own (?interests). These persons are an incarnation of the Iran of yesterday.

The Majlis debate on the cabinet was a manifestation of the war between old and new, between realism and [words indistinct]. We cannot say who will win, because both those with new ideas and the conservatives (?constantly refer) to Ayatollah Khomeyni, stress their devotion to traditions, and make ambiguous statements.

Some observers believe that the conservative forces (?considered) the omission of Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami and former Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi from the cabinet list as [words indistinct]. These observers point to a recent statement by Mohtashami [words indistinct] new program by the government which does not conform with the imam's principles as a threat against those who believe in a rennovation of Iran's policy.

However, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani emphasizes friendly relations with Mr Mohtashami and implies that the selection of 'Abdollah Nuri as the new interior minister should not create any ill feeling on the part of the former interior minister.

The Majlis debates showed that the conservatives (?oppose) the appointment of 'Ali Akbar Velayati as foreign minister. Of course, they do not intend to oppose a policy aimed at bringing Iran out of its international isolation. However, the religious extremists are fully capable of (?inflicting) [words indistinct] this policy through their supporters in the Foreign Ministry. It seems that the references [words indistinct] 'Ali Akbar Velayati's choice of [word indistinct] people with experience in the struggle for Islamic (?values) over experts with higher education in the Foreign Ministry were based on this calculation.

We think that the [word indistinct] of the political conditions under which the debate on the cabinet took place were reflected in the concluding remarks by new Majlis Speaker Mehdi Karrubi. He said that a vote of confidence in the new cabinet does not yet mean that the ministers will be free to act as they please. Karrubi pointed out that the proposed ministers will not [words indistinct].

We are not prophets and cannot predict the new cabinet's policies. We only want these policies to bear in mind the positive developments in Soviet-Iranian relations in recent years.

Licenses Required for Egyptian Imports

LD2908201789 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS—The Soviet Union is introducing licences on goods and services imported from Egypt for the period from September 1, 1989 until the end of 1990. All cargos from Egypt will be allowed to cross the Soviet border only if the recipients or payers have licences issued by corresponding Soviet ministries and departments, or the Council of Ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic relations has reported.

Commenting on this decision, the ministry's senior official Boris Nurizade noted that Soviet-Egyptian trade and economic ties had been on the rise in recent years. The 1962 trade and payment agreements envisages the provision of the most-favoured nation treatment to both sides and clearing settlements. The Soviet-Egyptian trade is to increase by 48 per cent in the years 1988-1990 to reach 800 million pounds a year and is to exceed a billion by 1995.

Soviet exports to Egypt are made up of machines and equipment, which account for about 50 per cent of the exports value, as well as lumber, coal, fertilizers, fish and other goods. Cotton and cotton yarn account for more than half of Soviet imports from Egypt, which also include citrus fruits, ether oils, perfumery, cosmetics, furniture, detergents and other household chemical goods.

Unfortunately, growing mutual exchanges are being accompanied by some negative factors, including the imbalance of bilateral trade, which was the main reason for licences on Egyptian exports. The Soviet-Egyptian trade deficit was estimated at 100 million pounds last year, but has reduced to 50 million by now, which is not normal either.

The introduction of licences was prompted by one internal factor. The restructuring of Soviet foreign trade and its democratisation, followed by the entry of hundreds and thousands of Soviet enterprises and organisations to foreign markets, as well as acute shortages of many goods, including detergents, may lead to excessive uncontrolled purchases of Egyptian goods which, in turn, may further increase the imbalance in Soviet-Egyptian trade.

Licences on imports are not anything extraordinary. They are widely applied all over the world, including Egypt. The Soviet measures are designed to overcome the deficit of mutual trade, because the Soviet Union, like Egypt, is interested in its further growth.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Zimbabwean Aide Interviewed on Nonaligned Summit

PM3108133389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 89 Second Edition p 5

[Report on interview with Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwean foreign minister, by I. Tarutin under the rubric "Our Interviews": "New Role in Changed World"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Harare, 30 Aug—The ninth conference of the heads of state and governments of nonaligned countries will be held in September in Belgrade. At the conference, Yugoslavia, as host country, will become the coordinator of the movement and accept the baton from Zimbabwe, which has been carrying out this duty since 1986. Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwean foreign minister, member of the Politburo and secretary of the central committee of the ruling party, the Zimbabwean African National Union-Patriotic Front, spoke about the results of the last few years' work in a conversation with PRAVDA correspondent I. Tarutin. [passage omitted]

The situation in the southern part of the Dark Continent is particularly significant for Zimbabwe—and not only for purely geographical reasons, N. Shamuyarira says. The problem is of a broad international nature, and that is why the nonaligned movement took it up very actively. It submitted recommendations to the permanent members of the UN Security Council on fulfilling Resolution 435 on the decolonization of Namibia. Despite difficulties, its liberation process is continuing.

The development of events in Angola, whose sovereignty has been strengthened, causes satisfaction. All the South

African troops finally left this country's territory, and an agreement has been reached on the return home of the Cuban contingent. The Angolan Government has taken steps toward national reconciliation with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola grouping. Let us hope that the changes that have taken place will influence the position of the United States, and that it will finally recognize the Angolan Government.

However, while positive changes can generally be noted in southern Africa, this cannot be said of the situation within the Republic of South Africa itself. No serious improvement can be seen there. Repression is continuing. Political prisoners have not been liberated. The emergency situation is being prolonged and apartheid has not been eliminated. And while it remains, it is impossible to talk about the security of the countries in the region.

Of the other regional conflicts I will just touch on Afghanistan, as I have been involved there and have flown to Kabul and Islamabad. The situation, of course, remains complex, although there is much to be encouraged by. Let us say that the United States, which is fueling the war by continuing its support of the mujahidin, is apparently beginning to understand that they will not gain victory and seize power this way. The Kabul regime is sufficiently strong. The slogan of a liberating war lost its meaning with the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. The war can only be ended by talks between the warring sides, including the present government and representatives of all the mujahidin groupings.

Pakistan's unconstructive position must also be changed. Its policy is hindering the search for a settlement. Let me give an example: At a nonaligned movement coordination bureau session at foreign minister level in Harare in May this year the chairman of the movement, Robert Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe, simultaneously invited the leaders of the foreign policy departments of Afghanistan and Pakistan to discuss their peace initiatives. The head of the Pakistani delegation refused to participate in the meeting.

Such an approach runs counter to the entire current policy of the nonaligned movement toward solving any disputes by means of talks. Incidentally, we have learned a great deal from the Soviet Union here. President Gorbachev always calls for a peaceful settlement to differences of opinion. He himself started and is continuing dialogue, primarily with the United States, having achieved impressive successes in disarmament and a number of other spheres.

Detente in USSR-U.S. relations and the resulting warming of the international climate are being positively received by the nonaligned movement. A qualitatively new situation is unfolding, which we are also taking into account. Our main aim—the struggle for peace—naturally remains unchanged, but a great deal of work lies ahead to find other approaches, forms, and methods of work. I believe that the upcoming forum in Belgrade will discuss these questions. The nonaligned movement absolutely must find a new role for itself in the changed world.

East Europe

Poland's Mazowiecki Interviewed on Policies

LD3108201689 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Interview with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chairman of the council of ministers of the Polish People's Republic, by Moskovskiye Novosti correspondent in Warsaw; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] You want to be the prime minister of all Poles. How do you envisage this government?

[Mazowiecki] The greatest problem is the acceptance of a new political formula; a man from the opposition camp; criticizing the organization of society, and forming the government. Leading Poland through a period of difficult transformations can only be achieved with joint efforts. That is why I have stressed that I wish to be premier of a government of all Poles, that is, a government of national reconciliation, in which all the most important political forces in Poland will be represented. Solidarity is the initiator and the support in the creation of such a government of new coalition, in alliance with the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD]. Within this government, we also clearly see representatives of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. Only together can we take responsibility in this difficult political and economic period.

[Correspondent] What is your reaction to the statement by Lech Walesa in an interview with the Italian paper [name indistinct]? I quote: After a long period of socialism, Poland has returned to a situation in which she found herself before the outbreak of the war, when she was a capitalist country.

[Mazowiecki] We wish to create a market economy, ensuring effective results. We approach this pragmatically, not ideologically. To some extent, many commonplace concepts should be treated differently today. We want to take an expansive look at the world. The important thing is to accept principles of social justice.

[Correspondent] You are described as a man outside of the nomenklatura. But after all, does Solidarity not have its own nomenklatura, and are you not, sir, the representative of its political structures?

[Mazowiecki] That is true; I am the representative of political structures. However, I do not intend to exchange one nomenklatura for another. I intend to be directed by the principles of competence and loyalty in relation to the government and the state, in relation to everyone.

[Correspondent] What place will Polish-Soviet relations have in the policies of your government?

[Mazowiecki] I think that Polish-Soviet relations may develop a wider social base. The party line may not be the only delimitation of these relations. Official circles should be aware representatives of various political groupings and of government, formed in one way or another, may be real partners for the Soviet Union.

[Correspondent] But it is precisely in particular political groupings that certain anti-Soviet tendencies have occurred.

[Mazowiecki] First, this is only a very small number of groups, which treat various matters emotionally; second, Solidarity never accepted anti-Soviet excesses, but, on the contrary, treated everything happening in the Soviet Union with maturity, enormous favor, and good will. The changes in your country also have important significance for our changes. We are very well disposed to the transformations in the Soviet Union. We know that MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI is a leading publication; a spokesman for restructuring and openness. I take this opportunity to send best wishes to all of your readers.

PRAVDA Reports on Polish Situation

PM0109105389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For a Broad Coalition"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug—Polish President W. Jaruzelski advocates the creation of broad coalition forces in the government and support for them. He advocates the utmost calm in the country in order to allow the cabinet based on this coalition to exercise power effectively, continuing the reform process and striving to noticeably improve society's living conditions. This idea was stressed at the first news conference given by W. Lozinski, the Polish president's press spokesman. He recalled that in 1981 Jaruzelski, who was then head of the government, appealed for 90 days of calm. Unfortunately, the radicalism of opposition forces at the time made it impossible to implement this goal.

Continuing political consultations aimed at forming a Polish Government, T. Mazowiecki, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, met Tuesday with the leaders of the National Trade Union Alliance [OPZZ]. As OPZZ Chairman A. Miodowicz reported after the meeting, the encounter was informative, businesslike, and calm. Mazowiecki talked about his plans and intentions, and about the emerging difficulties. The OPZZ leadership stated that it did not intend to attack the new government from the outset or demand that it immediately solve all acute problems.

The OPZZ leaders, Miodowicz continued, appealed to the future government to ensure in practice that all sectors of the economy are equal so that workers in the state sector along with enlightenment and health workers and pensioners should not feel that they have been passed by.

The Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, having discussed at its Tuesday session the political and economic position in the country as well as the mood of various social groups, learned with satisfaction that there has been a considerable reduction in the number of strikes and an improvement in the social situation on the eve of the new government's formation.

Gorbachev Greets Jaruzelski on WWII Anniversary

LD0109110189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1014 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sept (TASS)—Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today sent a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Polish People's Republic, in connection with the 50th anniversary of the start of World War II. The telegram notes that "the Polish people and its Army were the first to receive the blow of the mighty military machine of Germany."

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that "the tragic outcome was predetermined by the inability of states threatened by fascism and militarism to rally together and form a system of collective security."

He called for lessons to be drawn from this tragic time, the main one being the need to exclude war from the life of mankind.

"It is not confrontation and the settling of accounts, but good- neighborliness, mutual respect, and a balance of interests of all states and peoples, the freedom of choice under strict observance of generally accepted norms of international law, the reduction of military potential to a level of defense sufficiency, the strengthening of trust and the provision of many-sided international cooperation—that is the basis on which alone the construction of a common European home, the stable development and peaceful and secure future of Europe, and of the whole world community are possible" the telegram says.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed confidence that the USSR and Poland will continue to act jointly as befits allies and friends.

MSZMP's Miklos Nemeth on Changes Facing Party

PM3108155189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 89 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Through Course of Changes"]

[Text] In terms of its composition, the organization of its work, and the program proposed the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] must be renewed in a such a way that the party has a clear picture of the future of the country and socialism.

Miklos Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Presidium and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, stated this to a conference of Budapest regional delegates to the forthcoming MSZMP congress scheduled for the beginning of October this year.

In addition, the opportunity must be created for all those who do not agree with the proposed party line to leave the MSZMP ranks in a normal and civilized manner, he continued. It is possible that the number of MSZMP members will drop by 100,000-150,000, but from the political viewpoint the party will become more united and more purposeful.

He also indicated that in the present situation not all the party's attention can be concentrated only on strengthening its center, because excessive interest in internal party problems can lead to the MSZMP's loss of important positions among the people's masses. In the course of party struggle we should also not miss the historic chance to build a new model of society.

In conclusion Nemeth touched on international questions and on Hungary's opportunities in the world arena. In this connection he stressed that in today's world it is impossible to concentrate the country's international ties in one direction alone. It is necessary to create a whole network of ties which strengthen the country's security and are based on correct relations, the speaker noted.

More on Hungary's Protest of CSSR Detention

PM3108093189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent F. Lukyanov under the general heading "After the Demonstration on Wenceslas Square": "Budapest"]

[Text] The reaction in Hungary to the arrest of nine Hungarian citizens after the 21 August events was mixed. A number of social organizations and parties viewed this trip to Prague by some young Hungarians as an attempt to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

Immediately after the arrest of the nine Hungarians, among whom were Hungarian television correspondents, a number of opposition parties and organizations, including the League of Free Democrats, the Radical Party, the Young Deputies League, and the Workers Solidarity trade union, organized a protest demonstration against the detention in front of the CSSR Embassy in Budapest. The demonstration is continuing still, even though seven of the nine people detained in Prague have been [illegible] and have already returned home.

The H[illegible]n Foreign Ministry has dissociated itself from the young Hungarians' action in Prague and has taken steps to secure the return of the two Hungarian citizens left behind. After criminal proceedings were instituted against T. Deutsch and G. Kerenyi on a charge of violating public order the Hungarian side expressed bewilderment and noted that of the 376 people—CSSR and foreign citizens—who had been arrested on Wenceslas Square, only the 2 Hungarian citizens were still under arrest. The Czechoslovak side did not even accept the bail offered by the Hungarian consul in Prague to enable the detained men to remain at liberty until the trial and did not allow the consul to take part in the trial in the capacity of attorney.

In this connection Hungarian Foreign Minister G. Horn summoned the CSSR charge d'affaires Monday and presented the Hungarian side's protest at the institution of criminal proceedings against the two Hungarian citizens. The minister also expressed bewilderment at the fact that the Czechoslovak side did not accept the bail offered by the Hungarian consul in Prague. At the same time, G. Horn expressed the confidence that the Czechoslovak organs in question will display a humane attitude and that the case, which has complicated Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations, will be resolved. The minister also emphasized that the Hungarian side considers the principle of noninterference in one another's internal affairs to be the fundamental principle in relations between states.

GDR News Agency Discusses Anti-Nazi Actions

LD3108124989 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Berlin 31/8/TASS—The GDR news agency ADN reports:

GDR Consistent in Hunting Down Nazi and War Criminals By Andre Gross

Berlin (ADN)—In the German Democratic Republic 12,879 Nazi and war criminals have been duly punished since the end of World War Two on May 8, 1945.

Twelve thousand of them had been sentenced by 1950.

A quarter of a century ago on World Peace Day (September 1) the GDR parliament passed a law excluding Nazi and war crimes from the statute of limitations. Four years later the country's penal code was amended by a clause saying that "war crimes and crimes against peace, humanity and human rights" do not fall under the statute of limitations.

The main aim was to bring to account the initiators and major perpetrators of Nazi and war crimes. But many of them had already fled to Western countries before the war ended and only a few were extradited to the countries where they committed their crimes.

(ADN)—In the Federal Republic of Germany about 200,000 proven Nazi and war criminals have not been prosecuted.

Of roughly 91,500 war crimes cases investigated, nearly 83,850 were dropped.

Apart from the principal instigators, the GDR has also tried and punished the actual perpetrators of criminal acts, including guards of the SS Nazi elite troop and the Gestapo secret state police, as well as intelligence service squads.

People sentenced after legal proceedings included SS members, doctors who killed thousands of patients, Nazi lawyers and judges who pronounced death sentences on

foreigners and Germans in contravention of international law and people who took part in massacres of Soviet prisoners of war and of Jews of Auschwitz concentration camp.

(ADN)—In recent years there have been isolated cases against people who had escaped punishment for war crimes by using a false identity and keeping secret their membership of Nazi organizations.

One such case was that of Henry Schmidt, a former Gestapo officer, who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the GDR Supreme Court in December 1987 for his active participation in Hitler's drive to exterminate the Jews.

In July 1988, a regional court in Halle sentenced former Nazi deputy police platoon commander Manfred Poehling to life imprisonment for his role in the massacre of Jews in the Ukraine.

The GDR's consistent stance is in line with international law as formulated in the 1968 U.N. convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity. Under it, such criminals must be hunted down and punished irrespective of when they committed their crimes.

The GDR's position at the same time serves to fulfil a pledge to root out fascism the anti-Hitler coalition partners took at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

West Europe

Delegation Leaves for London IPU Conference

LD3108115889 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS—A delegation of the Soviet parliamentary group, led by its chairman Yevgeniy Primakov, who is president of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for London today to attend the 82nd conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

USSR Responsibility for Onset of WWII Denied

LD3108215489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] The latest meeting with the journalists at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press was devoted to the history and lessons of the beginning of World War II.

This is what Feliks Kovalev, head of the historic-diplomatic Directorate of the USSR ministry of foreign affairs, said in particular.

[Begin Kovalev recording] It has become very fashionable in some places to maintain that the responsibility for unleashing World War II rests with Stalin, who entered into collusion with Hitlerite Germany when he signed a nonagression treaty and the secret protocols attending it. But, in his recent interview Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev stressed that collusion of this kind deserves nothing but severe condemnation. But the question of such a moral-political condemnation is far from being equal to support for the allegations about the responsibility for the beginning of World War II. In my opinion, judging by those documents that we see—Soviet as well as many foreign documents—I think, it is absolutely evident that Hitler would have begun the war irrespective of whether he had managed to sign the pact with the Soviet Union or not. A decision to start the war against Poland not later than 1 September was adopted back at the beginning of April. During all the following months—May, June and July—the development of the concrete operational plans of the deployment of armies was carried out. I myself saw British documents in which the British representatives say that during the month of August, the German railways were entirely occupied with weapons and troop supplies to the Polish border. By then nothing could have stopped Hitler's military machine. It goes without saying that Hitler was interested, as is any state that wages war, in neutralizing the so to speak possible enemies, and, in particular, to neutralize the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Kornilov Criticizes FRG Newspaper Article

LD0109053789 Moscow TASS in English 0522 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS—By TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

A Russian satirist long ago portrayed a character who chose to disregard the discovery of America and declared that there is no such land. A certain person in the FRG nowadays has an affinity with that character. It is not that he encroaches on America's existence. It is that he denies the Soviet people's right to exist.

If one finds this hard to believe, one should look up the West German newspaper DIE WELT, issue of August 28, and consult Carl- Gustaf Stroehm's work "Wie Weit Geht Moskau?" ("How Far Moscow Will Go?") in that writing he comments on the recent statement of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee about the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics, to be more precise, on the part of that document where it is said that the situation which formed in the Soviet Baltic republics adversely affects the vital interests of the entire Soviet people.

"What vital interests can the Soviet people have in the Baltic?" Herr Stroehm asks. "What is the meaning of the notion 'Soviet people'? The USSR is populated by Russians, Ukrainians, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Georgians, Armenians, Kazakhs and many other people, but they pursue different interests. The notion 'Soviet people' is the invention of the times of Lenin and Stalin...."

Such is the "discovery", so to say, that Herr Stroehm made in DIE WELT. A few words should be said in connection with his exercise in theoretising.

True, the USSR is a multi-ethnic state. Equally true, each people of the USSR has its specific problems. The solution of these problems is one of the cardinal aims of perestroyka.

It should be pointed out to Carl-Gustaf Stroehm that the people living in the land of Soviet have quite a few common goals and tasks. All these people are vitally and equally interested in our state's becoming richer, in the Soviet economy making progress, in the flourishing of culture and science and in overcoming within the shortest possible time of the serious difficulties which Soviet society experiences now. They are all interested in the success of perestroyka, in ensuring durable peace by common effort. It is precisely the powerful integrational processes stemming from identity of goals and ideals that resulted in the formation of new social entity—the Soviet people.

This thought can be illustrated by an example from the history of the past war with which Herr Stroehm must be familiar.

As is know, fascist hordes which invaded the Soviet Union were routed in that war. And the victory was scored not just by some one republic of the Soviet Union, not by representatives of some one nationality inhabiting the USSR. The victory was won by the Soviet people, by the very people whose existence Herr Stroehm and the newspaper DIE WELT now refuse to recognise....

Bessmertnykh Receives Turkish Ambassador

LD3108171689 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug, (TASS)—Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and Volkan Vural, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to the USSR, discussed several questions of the development of goodneighborly Soviet-Turkish relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries here today. They also exchanged opinions on individual interethnic problems involving a mutual interest. The talks were held in a spirit of openness and mutual understanding. The Soviet diplomat received the ambassador at the latter's request.

Latin America & Caribbean

Nicaraguan Government Fulfills Agreement

LD3108101389 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Managua August 31 TASS—The Nicaraguan Government sent a report to the heads of 21 Nicaraguan parties and to the secretaries general of the U.N. and the Organisation of American States, which sums up the results of the Nicaraguan Government's activities in fulfilling an agreement reached with the political parties during the national dialogue on August 3-4.

The document points out that the Nicaraguan government, in compliance with its obligations, sent to appropriate commissions of the National Assembly (Parliament) drafts of constitutional reforms, the universal law on the mass media, the law on police legal functions, the criminal code, as well as a proposal on the repeal of a law on maintaining order and social security.

The report points out that the constitutional reform concerns the review of periods of coming into office by the Nicaraguan president and National Assembly deputies. After the general elections set for February 25, 1990, the new head of state will assume his duties on April 25, 1990 and deputies—a day earlier. [sentence as received]

Guided by the decisions of the national dialogue, the General Command of the Sandinist People's Army gave orders to suspend the call-up between September and February. The commission on Human Rights and Peace of the National Assembly is instructed to compile lists of political prisoners to review theilr cases.

Honduras Agrees on UN Experts Group

LD3108103889 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Panama August 31 TASS—A nine-strong United Nations expert group will arrive in Honduras on September 9 on a mission to ensure that the country's territory is not used to stage attacks on neighbouring nations. The Honduran government and the United Nations have recently reached agreement on the visit. A Honduran foreign Ministry spokesman said that the aim of the visit is to prepare for the establishment of an Office of U.N. Forces in Central America (SOCA) which will see to it that that insurgent and combat organisations from neighbouring countries do not use the republic's territory for bases and shelter. Soca, to be manned by West Germany, Spain and Canada will also ensure fulfilment of obligations taken by the Central American governments to stop military aid to the Nicaraguan contra rebels based in Honduras.

The foreign ministry spokesman said that the expert group may make preparations for the arrival in the country of the international commission on support and control, set up by decision of the Central American summit in Tela, Honduras, which may also include the U.N. and organisation of American States heads. The commission was scheduled to begin its work on September 6, but its formation was delayed by Honduras which banned U.N. observers from its territory until Nicaragua drops its suit against the republic at the international Court of Justice in The Hague. This promise was made at the summit in Tela.

Political & Social

Moldavian Named Republic's Official Language

LD3108160889 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Kishinev August 31 TASS—The Moldavian Supreme Soviet today passed an amendment to the republican constitution, establishing that "the state language of Moldavia shall be Moldavian".

"The state language shall be used in political, economic, social and cultural affairs and based on Latin transcription," it explained.

The updated article 70 of the Constitution said that Moldavia "shall ensure the protection and development of the language of the Gagauz ethnic group, most of whose members live on the territory of the republic".

"The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic shall ensure on its territory conditions for the development and use of Russian as the language for interethnic communication in the USSR, as well as the languages of the population belonging to other ethnic groups," it added.

Language bills topped the agenda of the current session of the Moldavian parliament, which is continuing for the second day.

Published in Moldavia ahead of the session, the draft laws drew mixed reaction from the population. Those speaking Russian, who make up a substantial part of the republican population, were against initial proposals for Moldavian to be made the only official language and language for interethnic communication.

PRAVDA Reports Vote

PM0109090189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 89 Second Edition p 4

[ATEM-TASS report: "Session Continues"]

[Text] Kishinev, 31 Aug—The session of the republic's Supreme Soviet is continuing its work in Kishinev today. After 2 days discussing the draft laws "On Restoring the Latin Script to the Moldavian Language," "On the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR]," and "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR," the drafting commission set up by the session has submitted the finished drafts of these legislative acts for the deputies' examination. They number 29 pages of text with comments and proposals made by deputies.

In the afternoon the law "On Restoring the Latin Script to the Moldavian Language," along with a resolution on the procedure for enacting this document, were adopted at the session by an absolute majority vote.

Then, of the 10 proposed versions of amendments to the Moldavian SSR Constitution linked with the status of state language, the deputies adopted an amendment to article 70 (note) as follows: "The Moldavian language is the state language of the Moldavian SSR. The state language operates in political, economic, social, and cultural life and functions on the basis of the Latin script. The Moldavian SSR guarantees to protect and develop the language of the Gagauz ethnic group, a large proportion of whom live on the territory of the republic. The Moldavian SSR guarantees conditions on its territory for the development and use of the Russian language as the language of interethnic communication in the USSR, and also of the languages used by the population of other nationalities."

After a recess, during which the deputies familiarized themselves with the drafting commission's proposed amendments to the draft laws "On the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR" and "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR," they conducted a committed exchange of opinions on individual articles in the revised versions of these documents. As a result of their detailed discussion, the deputies of the republic's parliament adopted the following wording on the question of languages: "As the language of interethnic communications in the USSR, the Russian language is used on the territory of the republic, along with the Moldavian language, as the language of interethnic communications, which guarantees the implementation of real national-Russian and Russian-national bilingualism."

Voting on the articles of the draft law "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR" is continuing at the session at present.

Supreme Soviet Session Reported

LD3108180689 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] The session of the republican Supreme Soviet continued its work in Kishinev today. It is examining the draft laws on languages. Here is a report by Ivan Petkov, our own correspondent to Moldavia.

[Petkov] They planned to finish the work in 2 days. Today is the 3d day and the stage when certain clarity is achieved and the voting on the draft can begin is not in sight. The views—in most cases diametrically opposed—of whether to give the status of interethnic communication to the Russian language clashed. The voting equipment has already been installed in the opera house, where the session is being held. The debates are in progress and the whole republic is following them. The collectives and enterprises on strike—and their number has not diminished—went to the meeting on the grounds of their works. A mass of people with tricolors and tricolored flags—which have not yet been legalized as the flags of the republic—walked around the clock on the square next to the hall where the session is under way.

People are waiting for a decision. As the deputies say, it is a decision that will affect the destiny of the whole population of the republic. The peace of multinational

Moldavia in many respects depends on it, Vladimir Kurbet, Supreme Soviet deputy and USSR national artist, believes.

[Begin Kurbet recording] We must unite now, respect each other, live in peace, create, and work for good so we can live better, so our people can live better, so the Gagauz, the Bulgarian, and the Russian languages will not disappear. For Russian is the state language of the union and how can it disappear? [end recording]

[Petkov] I have already said that the atmosphere of the session is transmitted to the population in every corner of the republic. Two television channels are working and a direct radio relay from the session is under way. The republican strike committee is responding, too. Incidentally, it has moved in Tiraspol, which is almost completely on strike. I have only just returned from there and I witnessed the explosive reaction of the members of the strike committee and of the whole city caused by People's Deputy Mikahil Illich Chimpoy's report that in Tiraspol the strikers are burning the books of Moldavian writers and that they are committing other anti-Moldavian outrages. That is not true! I confirm this as a witness, as an eyewitness. True, People's Deputy Chimpoya asked that this report of his be verified, but an unverified rumor can rouse a storm. Therefore, at the session there were calls for carefully measured words and actions. In either event, there is a hope that the session will vote today on the submitted, discussed, and amended draft laws. There is only a hope, because judging from the neverending debates and those who wish to speak, the debates can be delayed.

Further on Supreme Soviet Decisions

LD3108194889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] A session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet continued in Kishinev today. After 2 days of discussing the draft laws on returning Latin script to the Moldavian language, on the status of the state language of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], and on the functioning of the languages of the territory of the Moldavian SSR, the editorial commission was set up by the session and presented completed drafts of these legislative acts for deputies' examination.

The law on returning Latin script to the Moldavian language and the decision to implement this document was adopted by an absolute majority of votes in the afternoon.

Afterward the deputies adopted a correction to Article 70 in the following wording:

The Moldavian language is the state language of the Moldavian SSR. The state language operates in political, economic, social, and cultural life and functions on the basis of Latin script.

After the interval, an exchange of views on individual articles of the renewed variants of these documents took place. As a result of detailed discussion of the question on languages the following formula has been adopted: The Russian language, as the language of interethnic contact in the USSR is used on the republican territory alongside with the Moldavian language as the language of interethnic contact, which ensures the implementation of the real national-Russian and Russian-national bilingualism.

At present time, the session continues with voting on the articles of the draft law on the functioning of languages on the territory of the Moldavian SSR.

Moldavian Rallies, Strikes Viewed

PM3108151989 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 89 First Edition p 1

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Colonel N. Mulyar, under the rubric "Interethnic Relations: Keeping Track of Events": "Moldavia: Following the 'Baltic Scenario'?"]

[Text] Tiraspol, Kishinev—The rally in Tiraspol, the second largest city in Moldavia, ended at midday. The weather was clearly unsuitable for a mass event in the open: It was pouring. But almost 65,000 people gathered in Constitution Square despite this. This alone shows that a large mass of people had been drawn here by far from minor problems. So what exactly did the people taking part in the rally want?

"We want a fair solution to the question of state language," V. Rylyakov, chairman of the Tiraspol strike committee and cochairman of the republic strike committee, said. "Judge for yourselves. The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) Supreme Soviet Presidium has approved republic draft laws 'On the Status of the Moldavian SSR State Language,' 'On the Function of Languages in the Territory of the Moldavian SSR,' and 'On Restoring the Latin Script to the Moldavian Language.' The first two draft laws are radically different from those that were submitted for nationwide discussion in March. They take no account of the proposal made by the people of Tiraspol—and we are talking about 200,000 people here—that two languages should be recognized as state languages: Moldavian and Russian. The fact that this opinion has been ignored has caused deep dissatisfaction among the non-Moldavian speaking members of the population. Warning strikes were held and, when the republic leadership showed no reaction to this, dozens of enterprises stopped work. There are now more than 100 enterprises on strike. Not only in Tiraspol either—also workers in Bendery, Rybnitsa, and other cities and regions of the republic. It is hard to say how events will develop. It all depends on the decision reached by the 13th session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, which has just begun and whose agenda includes discussion of these draft laws and also the question of the sociopolitical situation in the republic."

Here is the opinion of L. Kozhukhar, a gas and electric welder at the Tiraspol Cotton Association:

"I am a Moldavian national and an indigenous inhabitant of Moldavia. I do feel, however, that it would be unjust to make Moldavian the only state language. Such a decision would be an infringement on the rights of members of the population who do not speak Moldavian and would sow discord between people. The CPSU Central Committee statement about the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics is right in saying that we workers must join forces and look for a way out of the situation together, without giving into nationalist hysteria. No, we must not follow the 'Baltic scenario.'"

I could cite a number of statements like these. No one actually questions the right of Moldavian to have the status of a state language. It is simply a question of the language of communication between representatives of different nations and ethnic groups who live in the republic. But more than 1.5 million people here are not Moldavian speakers or, in other words, 36 percent of the republic's entire population. Can we really dispute their wish to have Russian as the second state language and as the language of interethnic communication?

It seems we can. Why? Here is the viewpoint of Georgiy Gempu, a member of the Moldavian People's Front Executive Committee, who we spoke with at the Tiraspol City Soviet Executive Committee (gorispolkom):

"We cannot recognize bilingualism in our republic. It would ultimately lead to the disappearance of the Moldavian language and, eventually, the Moldavian nation. The Russian language is not threatened by this. Moldavian can only be saved by adopting the law on language. And as far as the strikes being staged by the Russian-speaking population are concerned, this is not the way to solve the problem."

That is the stand they are taking. The Moldavian People's Front is putting massive pressure on deputies in the republic's highest body of state authority, who are currently discussing the draft laws on language. This is shown by the massive rally it organized last Sunday in Kishinev or, as it has been called, a kind of grand national assembly—although representatives of non-Moldavian-speakers were not present.

Incidentally, the talk at the rally was not only concerned with language. Statements with a clearly nationalist slant were also made. The rally was particularly colored by the participation of representatives of fronts and other informal movements from Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, and the Ukraine. For example, an emissary from Latvian informal movements generously shared the experience they have accumulated in whipping up nationalist feeling and coached the audience in how to expose the "occupationists," drive out "migrants," fight the "empire," and prepare for secession from the Soviet Union.

Other guests were equally frank. And it must be said that they were not unsuccessful and were interrupted by applause from those present at the rally.

As we can see, the situation in the republic is tense. The next few days will show whether this tension is defused by the Supreme Soviet session.

'Tension' Noted in Moldavian Strike Situation

18001562 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent V. Okunev: "Look for a Reasonable Solution"]

[Excerpt] Tension and alarm are the kinds of feelings that are experienced by many representatives of the Russian-speaking population in Moldavia. And tension is growing with each day of the approaching session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet that is to adopt laws of the Moldavian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] "On the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR," "The State Language," "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR," and "On the Return of the Moldavian Language to the Latin Alphabet."

The first version of the draft of the law "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR" was met by the Russian-speaking population with downright disapproval. This was most clearly expressed at a session of the city soviet of Tiraspol, where in the main a Russian-speaking population lives. In their appeal to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic, the Tiraspol residents proposed the adoption of the law on two state languages functioning on the territory of the Moldavian SSR—Moldavian and Russian. However, in the reworked version, which was submitted for review by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR, these and other proposals were not taken into account: According to the draft, the Moldavian language in the republic must become not only the state language, but also the language of interethnic communications.

"This editing of the draft law has a discriminatory character with respect to the nonindigenous population," declared I. Zaslavskiy, a deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet and a worker in the foundry machine plant, at a recent session of the gorsovet [city soviet of people's deputies]. This is why in the middle of this month, a 2-hour warning strike was held on a decision of the association of Soviet worker collectives that was established in the city.

We will say right off: Enterprises with a continuous production cycle, enterprises of the food industry, and also of electric power and transport, did not participate in the strike.

Even those new amendments to the draft laws that were introduced by the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium did not satisfy Tiraspol residents. The result was one more stoppage on 23 August. That day a meeting was held in Tiraspol by V. Pushka, the deputy chairman of the MSSR Supreme Soviet, and I. Borshevich, chairman of a worker group of deputies of the Supreme Soviet of

the republic on the development of draft laws, with activists of the city. Managers of enterprises, representatives of soviets of worker collectives, and party and Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] workers took part in it. A majority of those present agreed that it would not be expedient right now to submit the indicated draft laws to the session, and that it is necessary to continue discussing them.

Moldavian Rail Strike Situation Report

18290272 Moscow GUDOK in Russian
30 Aug 89 p 3

[Report by M. Gorbis, GUDOK correspondent in Kishinev-Bendery: "They Crossed the Line"]

[Text] Very disturbing news has been coming from Moldavia for several months now. The People's Front and other informal organizations are stirring up the sociopolitical situation in the republic, which was tense to begin with. The "peak of activity" came in the second half of August in connection with the publication in the press of draft laws on language that were submitted for approval on 29 August at the regular session of the Moldavian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet. The latest events had an extremely significant effect on the moral and psychological climate in the labor collectives of the Moldavian railroad.

Tiraspol: Collectives of a number of enterprises held a 2-hour strike on 16 August. A couple of days later the combined strike committee declared that it had been resumed. The collectives of 34 of the city's 40 large enterprises decided to go to this extreme. On 23 August, at a spontaneous rally near the party gorkom [city committee] building, S. Grossu, first secretary of the Communist Party of Moldavia, called for the strikers to return to their jobs until the demands they had made could be considered.

But they did not heed this appeal to reason. Moreover, by 24 August, 50 plants and factories and organizations in Kishinev, Bendery, Rybnitsa, Komrat, and other cities had joined the strike. Only the enterprises and organizations that provide vital services and maintain law and order were not participating in the strike.

Kishinev: A rally sanctioned by the People's Front of Moldavia was held here on 20 August. It was announced there that the ispolkom [executive committee] of the NFM [People's Front of Moldavia] had formed a strike committee. A suggestion was made to create a union of Moldavian producers.

On 23 August there was a meeting of the new social organization the Union of Moldavian Workers, which unites the councils of labor collectives of almost 200 of the republic's enterprises. Their representatives called for a general republic strike. In their resolution they emphasized that this extreme measure was made necessary by the forthcoming session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet which was to adopt the laws on languages.

As the MOLDAVIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY announced, the strikers are demanding that these draft laws be approved after general discussion by the republic's newly elected Supreme Soviet. The labor collectives are in favor of convening an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia concerning the sociopolitical situation in the republic. They also requested that the USSR Supreme Soviet create a special commission for clarifying the reasons for the aggravation of interethnic relations in Moldavia.

The meeting supported the demand of the Gagauz population to form an autonomous group as part of the republic. In the opinion of the strikers, the government, in spite of the pressure from the informal organizations, should not resolve such serious issues without taking into account the interests of the Russian-speaking population which comprises almost 40 percent of the republic's citizens.

Bendery: There were rallies in the repair shops and operations shops of the G. Staryy locomotive depot on 24 August. In the resolutions adopted at them, the railroad workers demanded that the Russian language be recognized along with Moldavian as the state language; that a republic-wide referendum be held on the question of introducing the Latin alphabet; and that the session of the Supreme Soviet be postponed. Otherwise the locomotive depot collective would start a strike.

And the next day at 0800, at the sound of the locomotive whistles, a warning strike began in the depot and continued for 2 hours. The machines in the shops came to a halt and the locomotives stopped operating in the Bendery, Tiraspol, Kuchurgan, and Kaushany stations.

...I traveled to Kishinev and Bendery with a feeling of alarm. Interethnic relations here had become so heated that an explosive situation developed. The railroad workers had crossed the line. Our diesel train had not managed to come to a stop before they began to distribute to the passengers leaflets in which they reported the beginning of a political strike at the Tochlitmash plant with an appeal for all labor collectives to follow their example.

And as if in confirmation of this, I saw idle covered cars and platforms at the siding of the Tiraspol enterprises. I recalled the disturbed words of station chief G. Makeyeva to the effect that the city's enterprises had not been loading products for many days because of the strike.

The tension could be felt not only here but also in other stations and in Kishinev itself, in the railroad administration.

"As early as May," the chief of the railroad Yu. Gerasimov told me, "we sent a letter to the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet in which we discussed the impossibility of translating the control of operations work into the Moldavian language. For a number of sections of the mainline are served by locomotive brigades from the Odessa and Southwest railroads that are

located in the Ukraine. How would the dispatchers and station masters communicate with them? In the railroad administration all the tables in the services and departments are in two languages: Moldavian and Russian. But how does one translate business correspondence into Moldavian? There was no response to these questions. This is why I am preparing a deputy inquiry to the government."

"The sociopolitical situation in the republic is such that it requires concrete solutions and concrete actions," said the deputy chairman of the Moldavian labor collective council, the chief of the planning and economics service, G. Mikelberg, when opening the meeting of representatives of railroad enterprises.

This appeal left no one indifferent nor did the speech of the deputy director of the scientific research institute of the Moldavian Gosplan [State Planning Committee], USSR People's Deputy Yu. Blokhin. He discussed in detail the sociopolitical situation in the republic. The situation began to make itself known last year. Initially there were small groups of people who made inoffensive music and read poems, and then they began to speak about the superiority of the Moldavian people over the others living on the territory. The culmination came in those memorable July days when extremist groups broke up the celebration of the Day of the Founding of the Moldavian SSR, having defiled the state flags of the country and the republic. An explosion of emotions was brought on by the draft laws on language. This happened because the people who drew up the document did not take into account the real situation or the demands of the Russian-speaking population.

In the deputy's opinion it is necessary to provide for the functioning of Moldavian as the state language while at the same time providing for Moldavian and Russian bilingualism. But to do this it is necessary to create all the necessary conditions for the study of the Moldavian language in the kindergartens and schools.

Almost all the speakers at the meeting emphasized that the draft laws on languages published 10 days before the beginning of the session of the republic Supreme Soviet discriminate even more against the Russian-speaking population who have lived along with the fraternal Moldavian people for centuries. Moreover, it is necessary to take into account the specific features of the railroad and its connections with neighboring mainlines.

At the same time one could also hear in a number of speeches the ultimatums to declare a warning strike throughout the railroad, as was suggested by railroad administration inspector V. Razhev. He was ardently supported by the representatives of the Tiraspol Tochlitmash plant, A. Stepanenko and V. Prutskikh, who came to the meeting.

Passions became more and more inflamed at the meeting. From the podium one could hear demands for a railroad strike committee to be created immediately. The commission for developing the resolution went even further—to declare a 2-hour warning strike throughout the entire mainline.

In response one could hear voices calling for reason and wisdom and for weighing their actions. A. Khrushcheva, chief of the bookkeeping service, warned that such extreme actions as a strike could seriously exacerbate the material situation of the mainline workers. For in July alone, because of the drop in cargo shipments the railroad lost a million rubles in profit. The situation was no better in August.

S. Krekyan, secretary of the Moldavian Trade Union Council, V. Florya, an instructor of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, V. Terekhin, department head of the central committee of the trade union of railroad workers, and Yu. Gerasimov, chief of the railroad appealed to those who had assembled not to strike. After heated arguments the participants in the meeting came to the conclusion that the proposed laws on language do not correspond to the psychology and practice of their work and do not provide for safety of the movement of trains.

"We do not want to have in our republic a repetition of the Estonian situation, which would cause economic and political harm," the railroad workers decided. The meeting demanded that the question of adopting laws on languages be removed from the agenda and postponed to a later date.

Because of the difficult situation in the republic and in order to insure the survival of the national economic complex, the meeting deemed it inexpedient to conduct strikes when solving language problems. But in the event that the demands are not met, unpredicted consequences could ensue. The demands of the representatives of the railroad enterprises were turned over the the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet.

While the situation on the railroads was being heatedly discussed in the Palace of Culture of railroad workers and in the Bendery locomotive depot, after the preliminary 2-hour strike a worker committee headed by B. Seleshchev met. He said that 250 machine operators, repair workers, and depot employees had participated in the strike. True, they did not manage to get by without offending the national sensibilities of individual workers. Those guilty of this sincerely repented and gave their apologies.

Taking into account the tension in the collective, it was decided to leave all trade unions at the disposal of the worker committee. There was an immediate sign-up of volunteers for worker detachments for preserving order. At the committee meeting they pointedly raised the question of conducting a depot strike.

By the end of the work day a telegram from the minister of railways came to the depot collective. While aware of all the difficulties that had arisen, the minister expressed a hope for

a high level of organization and responsibility on the part of the Bendery railroad workers in providing for a continuous work rhythm. The next day the deputy chairman of the republic council of ministers, P. Shapa, and the chief of the railroad, Yu. Gerasimov, came to the depot.

But still, by a decision of the depot worker committee, on Sunday, 27 August at 0800, work came to a halt in the shops and locomotives were not assigned for trains. The only exceptions were cars loaded with fruits and vegetables. The collective of the Bessarabian turnaround railroad depot stopped work on that same day. The important Kolosovka-Razdelnaya-Bendery-Bessarabskaya-Reni route was shut down because of the strikes. An extremely alarming situation is developing in the Beltsy locomotive depot, and this is not the only place.

On Monday 28 August I was told by the shipment service of the Odessa Railroad that during the past days their neighbors had failed to pick up 30 loaded trains, and not a single one was taken from Kolosovka. Such are the bitter fruits of the strike which has begun.

On 29 August in Kishinev the session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet opened in the opera theater building. It is being broadcast on television and radio.

The railroad strikes are continuing.

Further Estonian Reaction to CPSU Statement

Party Meetings Examine Statement

LD3108213889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Estonia is experiencing a difficult moment in its political development. Party meetings are being held at Estonia's enterprises, establishments, and organizations. They are discussing the CPSU Central Committee statement on the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics. Participants are expressing different views about this document.

There have been meetings at all the enterprises that took part in the August strike; these have expressed full approval of the CPSU Central Committee statement, stated Pavlov, secretary of the party committee at the Tallinn ship yard.

Our multinational collective supports the constructive provisions in the CPSU Central Committee statement and many of the criticisms its contains, but at the same time we are perplexed by the categorical and one-sided character of the assessments, and certain provisions were perceived as just slightly veiled threats. This, of course, evoked a protest. That is how Ryuykel, chairman of the people's control committee at the Vasar production association, summed up the party meeting at his enterprise.

A meeting of the USSR people's deputies representing the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] at the USSR Congress of People's Deputies and in the country's Supreme Soviet has also been held. The deputies discussed the political situation in the republic. An appeal to the peoples of the USSR and to USSR people's deputies, which was adopted by the majority of the deputies, emphasizes that the processes of the political, social, and economic renewal of society in Estonia have become possible thanks to the perestroyka begun by the CPSU. However, the appeal says, forces interested in putting a brake on perestroyka throughout the USSR have recently increased their interference in the internal political processes in the republic. In the opinion of the deputies, this is not facilitating a stabilization of the situation in Estonia. The appeal expresses the view that the CPSU Central Committee statement was drawn up without the participation of leaders of the three Baltic republics who are members of the Central Committee; it may be regarded as an attempt to deliberately exacerbate a situation fraught with the threat of imposing a special situation or martial law.

An extraordinary session of Kohtla-Jarve city soviet has asked the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR to consider at its extraordinary session the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet concerning the fact that certain laws of the Estonian SSR do not accord with the USSR constitution and that these laws must be brought into accord with the country's constitution.

For all the complexity and acuteness of the political situation, a completely calm atmosphere continues to exist in the republic.

Forums View Baltic Statement

LD3108200189 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Tallinn August 31 ETA-TASS—Estonia is living through a difficult period of its political development. Party meetings were held at Estonian enterprises, institutions and organisations on Thursday to discuss the CPSU Central Committee's statement on the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics. Participants in the meetings expressed various opinions about the document.

"Meetings were held at all enterprises which had taken part in the August strikes. Those present fully approved of the CPSU Central Committee's statement," said V. Pavlov, secretary of the party committee of the Tallinn ship-repairing plant.

"Our multiethnic personnel supports the constructive theses and numerous observations contained in the statement of the CPSU Central Committee. But at the same time we were puzzled by the categorical nature and plainness of evaluations," T. Ruekkel, chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Vasar production amalgamation, said at the close of a party meeting at the enterprise.

USSR people's deputies who represent Estonia at the Congress of USSR'S People's Deputies and in the USSR Supreme Soviet met to discuss the political situation in the republic.

They adopted an address to the peoples of the Soviet Union and to the people's deputies of the USSR, emphasising that the process of political, social and economic renewal of society in Estonia became possible due to the perestroyka policy launched by the CPSU.

However, forces that are interested in impeding perestroyka throughout the Soviet Union increasingly interfere in the internal political processes in the republic of late, the address says. This, in the opinion of deputies, does not promote a stabilisation of the situation in Estonia.

An extraordinary session of the Kohtla Jarve City Council applied to the Estonian Supreme Soviet in a request to consider at its extraordinary session the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet concerning the discrepancy between some laws of Estonia and the constitution of the USSR and to bring the laws into line with the country's constitution.

An utterly calm atmosphere is keeping on in the republic, notwithstanding all the complexity and acuteness of the political situation.

Commentary Views Estonian Reaction

LD3108220489 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Commentary by Igor Kudrin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Recently, the newspapers in Tallinn—and everywhere for that matter—have sold out very fast: All of them, in Estonian and in Russian, the republican, the city, and the youth newspapers. Today has been no exception. The morning editions were snapped up instantly. What, then, did the townspeople see on the front pages of all these papers? What they saw was this: The message from the people's deputies of the USSR representing Estonia to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The message says in part: We consider it our duty to express our bewilderment over the letter and spirit of the statement of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the situation in the Baltic, and also to state that we disagree categorically with some of its points and conclusions. It follows from the statement that in our republics the situation has been brought to the brink of real civil conflict and mass street clashes with serious consequences. Our voters have unambiguously understood these assertions in the statement as implying that the Central Committee of the CPSU is ready to use the armed forces to restore order in the Baltic.

Similar in tone are the statement of the Presidium of the Estonian Republican Council of Trade Unions and the open letter of the Women's Council of Estonia, which says in part: The threats contained in the statement of the Central Committee of the CPSU arouse feelings of deep alarm and despair.

But what does the man in the street think, you will ask. I imagine that even the famous Gallup Poll would have difficulty here. Some are entirely in agreement with the message from the deputies; others refuse to believe a word of it, especially where it speaks of the possibility of genocide on the part of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Then there is a third category of people who simply say: We do not know about Latvia and Lithuania, but here everything is as usual, everything is normal—and that the Estonian deputies are even exaggerating when they speak of the situation as drastic and difficult.

It seems that there is a lot of confusion in people's minds. They are bewildered and alarmed by what is happening and cannot find a true point of reference. Then again, Estonia, like the rest of the country, is beset by social ills, queues, and shortages. [passage omitted]

Further Lithuanian Reaction to CPSU Statement

Official Discusses Statement

LD3108180389 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Vilnius August 31 TASS—The stuation in Lithuania is calm and business is going on as usual, according to a Lithuanian Communist Party official.

Enterprises and offices are working as usual, farmers are busily harvesting a bumper crop and young people are looking forward to the new academic year, Y. Palecskis, Lithuanian Communist Party ideology chief, told TASS, commenting on the situation in the republic.

News that a session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet scheduled for early September has been postponed for a later date has contributed to the easing of tensions and is now being widely discussed, he said.

The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee statement on the situation in the Baltic republics is still in the limelight, after causing conflicting estimates among the population. The document is being widely discussed in work collectives and in private, he said.

According to Palecskis, after the Lithuanian Communist Party issued its own statement, party officials have started a public relations campaign among the population to explain what both statements are about.

On the whole, the people understand that the Soviet Communist Party Cental Committee statement is a serious warning to adventurists, which clearly says that it is impossible to break the ties between the Soviet republics, he said.

On the other hand, there is a growing criticism of the statement, including from several public organisations, Palecskis admitted, saying that many people think that the document was compiled without due account of its possible impact on the local people.

There is also a widening gap in the way the central and the local media cover events in Lithuania, he said.

Lithuanians think that the central press should give a wider coverage to constructive efforts of the Lithuanian Communist Party and government and some public organisations to consolidate different segments of society. They say that the central press should try to understand and explain to the Soviet people some very complex events in Lithuanian history in the last 50 years, including this year's developments.

Party Official Comments

LD3108213689 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] I have just been given an account by the TASS corespondent from Vilnius:

In Lithuania a normal, peaceful situation is being maintained. All enterprises and establishments are working to their normal rhythm, agricultural workers are occupied with gathering in this year's rich harvest, young people are living in expectation of the beginning of the new academic year.

Yu. Paletskis, head of the ideological department of the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee, commenting on the current situation in the republic at the request of the TASS correspondent, gave information about this.

The announcement that has been put out today and which has defused the tension to a certain degree—that the session of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Session, which was planned to be held at the beginning of September, has been put forward to a later date—is being widely discussed.

The CPSU Central Committee statement on the situation in the Soviet Baltic region republics is attracting great attention, while arousing contradictory assessments. This document is being widely discussed in labor collectives; it is also being talked about in private conversations.

Guided by the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee statement, which on the whole aroused a favorable reaction from the population, the republican aktiv has travelled to towns and regions to explain the essence of both documents. The thought that the CPSU Central Committee statement is a serious warning signal to adventurist elements, that the rupturing of links between the republics of the ussr is not possible, is on the whole meeting with understanding. At the same time, criical assessments of the statement, including from many public organizations, are increasing. In the opinion of many inhabitants, the specific character of the way it is perceived by the people of the republic has not been taken into account in the document.

The discrepancy between how the central press is assessing the situation in the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic and how it is presented in newspapers and in television and radio programs in the republic is becoming more and more obvious. Here people think that it would be useful if the central press paid more attention to the constructive efforts which the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the government, and several public organizations for the consolidation of the population of the republic are undertaking, striving to understand and explain more profoundly to the All-Union reader several extremely complicated moments in the history of Lithuania over the last 50 years, including the processes of development over the past year.

Calls for 'Consensus' Expressed

PM3108144789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 89 Second Edition p 1

[Yu. Stroganov report under the rubric "We Discuss the Nationalities Issue" and the general heading "Asserting Common Sense": "Consolidation Is the Way Out of Deadlock"]

[Text] Vilnius—We need to consolidate all perestroyka forces. This was the main idea in the talks and meetings held by A. Brazauskas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, during his tour of Mazheykskiy Rayon. In the complex political situation prevailing in the Baltic, we need to have direct contacts with working people, to reveal the position of the republic's Communists, and to argue their viewpoint. Admittedly, their views are set out in the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee statement, and yet nothing can take the place of actual contacts with people. At the oil refinery's cultural and technology center there was a meeting with public education workers, enterprise, organization, and farm leaders, and the secretaries of the rayon's party organizations. It was noted that perestroyka has created favorable conditions for the peoples' national regeneration and has made it possible to independently resolve political, economic, social, and cultural problems. A considerable path has been traveled toward strengthening Lithuanian sovereignty. A principled assessment has been made of the 1939 treaties between Germany and the Soviet Union and their consequences. However, certain radical figures in social movements have started making extreme demands—up to and including seceding from the Soviet Union and expelling the Soviet Army from Lithuanian territory—without taking account of the actual current situation. It is only as part of the USSR and cooperating with the other union republics and foreign countries on a treaty basis, A. Brazauskas stressed at the meeting, that we can hope to improve the economic position and overcome the crisis affecting the entire state.

The problems raised in the CPSU Central Committee Statement on the Position in the Soviet Baltic Republics were the subject of a businesslike and frank conversation between the first secretary and collectives at the compressor plant and the "Taribine Zhemaytiya" Collective Farm.

Today you can hear talk about the political situation everywhere. The time when all the republic's inhabitants had to decide where they stood and what kind of Lithuania they wanted came long ago. But many people still doubt this. By no means are all of them capable of sorting out a batch of complex political problems. The CPSU Central Committee and Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee statements and the meetings with the first secretary will help people make their minds up.

The republic needs consolidation more than ever. Will it happen? This depends on whose ideas win the hearts of the area's working people. The views and statements you can encounter nowadays are testimony to diametrically opposed positions. At an open party meeting aboard the "Aukshtaytiya" factory ship the idea was expressed that things are reaching the point where the CPSU will be split and the foundations of the state undermined. P. Valatkyavichyus, a worker from the small town of Nauyoyi-Akmyane, is convinced that the CPSU Central Committee statement's analysis of the position in the Baltic is unfair.

In the past few days there has been the feeling that reason and realistic approaches should prevail. Along with concern for Lithuania's future, people are expressing ideas about the need for consensus and dialogue rather than confrontation.

...While the first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was talking with working people in Mazheykskiy Rayon, striving to find ways toward consolidation, the Vilnius councils of "Sayudis" and the Workers Union were appealing to residents of the capital and all the people of Lithuania, condemning the CPSU Central Committee statement in sharp terms. "The statement was issued from a position of strength and is a throwback to great-power and imperial thinking," the appeal said. The conclusion is that the "CPSU Central Committee has overstepped its authority. By taking upon itself responsibility 'for the fate of Soviet people' it has forgotten that this fate can only be determined by the people themselves or their democratically elected representatives." The Lithuanian Lenin Communist Youth League Central Committee Bureau has also expressed its attitude toward the CPSU Central Committee statement. Advocating consolidation, it nonetheless failed to agree with many provisions in the document, and noted that the "CPSU Central Committee statement is destabilizing the situation, exacerbating relations between residents of Lithuania who are representatives of various nationalities, and serving the formation of a negative view of the Baltic republics in the country and in the world."

Whose words will reach the hearts of Lithuania's residents? Will we move toward consolidation or deadlock?

Sajudis Use of Media Criticized

LD3108221689 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Report by correspondent Stanislav Chekalin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The nationalities question—policy and practice. And to begin with, reports from the Soviet Baltic republics.

[Chekalin] I will begin by saying that I am very fond of Lithuania and its conscientious, industrious and very precise people. [video shows man standing on open land with town in the background, addressing camera] As I have been here quite frequently in the past few years—since I work as a correspondent nearby in the neighboring Kaliningrad oblast—I have noticed each time with satisfaction how its towns are growing and becoming prettier, how the former farmsteads are being replaced by the splendid detached houses of the modern rural settlements, and how the fine city of Vilnius is becoming more beautiful. [Video shows closeup of the town] If one looks with interest and curiosity at today's Vilnius, one sees that it is still the same: businesslike, dynamic and well-looked after. [video shows street scene]

But there are new details that have appeared during the last few turbulent years of perestroyka: The national colors of the state flag. [video shows flags flying on major buildings] There are many of these flags. The proud knight from national legend has been printed on a host of badges and transfers, and reproduced on countless pennants. [video shows pennants] And a further sign of the times of pluralism and glasnost: The new publications that have appeared in large numbers in the newspaper stalls. [video shows newspapers, one of which is VOZROZHDENIYA] These are solid, eight-page newspapers. Judging by the symbols, this is the Sajudis paper. Here is VMESTS I NARAVNE, published by the Socialist Federation of the Working People. [video shows these papers, followed by a number of placards—in Lithuanian—denouncing the Soviet-Nazi nonaggression pact] A host of new political formations are now freely operating in the republic. And a new press and the screens of the republic's television provide an opportunity for publicizing the most opposed ideas and opinions. [video shows people reading and discussing in the street; more publications]

The powerful upsurge in national self-awareness engendered by perestroyka is a source of joy. Unfortunately, some of the mass media directly attack perestroyka. [video shows closeup of newspaper article entitled "The CPSU on Trial"]

Speaking yesterday on the republic's television, Sajudis leader Landsbergis declared that a certain union strike center is preparing strikes through the management of enterprises. The (Komunaras) machine-tool building

works was mentioned in particular. And here we are at (Komunaras) [video shows Chekalin sitting at a table with five men]

Is it true, comrades? Are you really preparing to go on strike?

[A.V. Truktin, power engineer, identified by screen caption] That is completely wrong. We are not getting ready to strike. We are all preparing to make every effort so as to work better today than we worked yesterday. And it is necessary not to strike, but to boost the economy in our own Soviet socialist Lithuania.

[Chekalin] What, then, do you think of these newspapers? [video shows copies of VOZROZHDENIYE and SOGLASIYE]

[V.A. Ivanov, machine operator, identified by screen caption] There were representatives of the Sajudis movement here, and they bluntly asked whether this was a strike committee. They were told straightaway that this was not a strike committee. Nevertheless, in the press, and on television in particular, a compeltely different version has already emerged. I simply regard this as a clash of heads.

[Chekalin] The press, television, and radio are a very sharp, powerful weapon. One wishes to ask one's esteemed colleagues from Sajudis to use it for good, for the sake of what is beneficial and harmonious. [video shows people reading wall newspapers; street scene]

Further Latvian Reaction to CPSU Statement

Discussion of Statement Continues

LD3108175989 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Excerpts] In Latvia, active discussion of the CPSU Central Committee statement on the situation in the republics of Soviet Baltic region is continuing. [passage omitted]

Late into the night people kept coming to the National Theater of Latvia in order to sign the appeal of the governing body of the Council [pravleniye dumy] of the People's Front to the people of Latvia which protests the CPSU Central Committee document. Yesterday the collection of signatures continued at the governing body of the Council on (Vetspelsetas) Street in old Riga.

Interfront supporters in the Proletarskiy rayon of Riga gathered for a meeting of many thousands of people. A resolution was adopted which completely supported the CPSU Central Committee statement. The participants in the meeting expressed the certainty that all healthy forces of Soviet Latvia will take this document as guidance for action.

At the VEF production association [Riga Order of Lenin State Electrotechnical Works] it was decided to conduct the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee statement together with the discussion of the CPSU draft platform, "Ethnic Policy in Contemporary Conditions." The secretary of the VEF party committee, (Grigants), said that such an approach will help us, without haste or emotion, to get to the bottom of the real situation and to think about the character of political judgemnts by the country's party leadership and by rank and file communists.

Baltic Fronts Meet To Prepare Response to Moscow

AU3108132689 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Riga, Soviet Union, August 31 (AFP)—Leaders of the Popular Fronts of the three Baltic states were meeting here Thursday to draft a joint response to Moscow's warning over separatism.

A joint declaration was expected later in the day after several hours of discussion by a dozen or so leaders at the Writers' Union house in the Latvian capital.

The meeting of the pro-independent mass movements from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania was called in the wake of Saturday's [26 August] statement by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party telling nationalists here not to overstep the mark.

The communist parties from all three Baltic republics—which were independent from 1920 to 1940—earlier this week issued conciliatory statements pledging attachment to the Soviet federation but underlining the need for reforms.

But the response of the Popular Fronts was expected to be much stronger, observers here said.

A leader of the Estonian delegation said the meeting was going over a 10-page draft statement line by line.

Some 200,000 signatures protesting the Central Committee's declaration have so far been collected said Latvian Popular Front spokesman Daynis Ivans.

Further on Front Meeting

AU3108193089 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 31 Aug 89

[By Francis Curta]

[Text] Riga, Soviet Union, Aug 31 (AFP)—In the face of sharp attacks by Moscow, the Popular Fronts of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia Thursday pledged their determination to forge on with their struggle for self determination.

A joint meeting of leaders from all three Fronts underlined their commitment to carry through the process of democratisation. They also categorically rejected interference by any "outside power", a reference to the Communist Party in Moscow.

The meeting was called to discuss the Fronts' common stand in the face of an unprecedented attack by the

central committee of the Soviet Communist Party which last Saturday accused nationalists here of threatening to spark off civil war.

The central committee declaration, prepared by all members of the ruling politburo, including President Mikhail Gorbachev was "the most reactionary document since the time of Stalin", according to Daynis Ivans, leader of the Latvian Popular Front.

"What happens now in the Baltic states will determine the fate of democratisation throughout the Soviet Union," he added.

The struggle to free the Baltic states from Moscow rule "is not one between people but between the old political system and democracy," Mr. Ivans added.

"If we succeed we shall set a precedent for the rest of the Soviet Union. But if we die, this will be dangerous for the future of Europe", he said.

The Popular Fronts were set to adopt Thursday evening a series of documents including an appeal to Soviet people explaining the Balts' position, Popular Front leaders said.

Another was aimed at international public opinion and foreign governments pledging the Baltic republics' determination to achieve their objectives through peaceful negotiations and the parliamentary process, they added.

The Baltic struggle is one against "empire," Mr. Ivans also said adding that people here" are looking with great hope at Poland and Hungary".

"What we hope started here cannot be stopped", as this would prove fatal to Mr. Gorbachev and his policy of reforms, Mr. Ivans also suggested.

The attack by the Central Committee and the press campaign against the nationalists was in fact "a last attempt by conservatives in Moscow to rally support against democratisation in the country as a whole," he added.

The 33-year-old leader, a former journalist turned full-time political activist, said that he remained nominally a member of the Communist Party but thought that the party of Lenin has no future.

The aim of the Popular Fronts was now to move towards full independence not only economic but political, he said.

Whether the Baltic states remained within the boundaries of the Soviet Union was a matter to be decided by an independent people, and the concept of the Soviet Union had to be redefined.

Another Latvian Popular Front leader, Yanis Yurkans, said for his part that while the aim was for full independence in the long term, he would be "very happy" to settle for Lenin's original concept of a loose federation, with only matters such as defense and foreign policy handled by Moscow.

"Gorbachev has let the genie out of the bottle and I don't think it can be put back in again," he added.

Leningrad Concern Over Baltics Noted

LD3108211689 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Workers' meetings and assemblies have been held at the enterprises, establishments, and institutes of Leningrad in connection with the CPSU Central Committee statement on the Baltic republics.

There was a public meeting at the Smolnyy. Our Leningrad correspondent Vladimir Batalov reports:

[Batalov] It is with great concern and anxiety that Leningraders have been following the events that are occurring in neighboring Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. I would say that nobody could fail to be concerned by the way the situation is developing in those republics, where nationalist elements are kindling discord and distrust between people of the most varied nationalities who reside in that area. I spoke to a participant in the public meeting at the Smolnyy, USSR people's deputy Anatoliy Alekseyevich Denisov.

[Begin Recording] [Denisov] Despite the fact that these events in the Baltic area are of course extremely tragic and sad—it is regrettable that such events can still occur in this day and age in a socialist state—I must at the same time note the fact that I foresaw such developments several years prior to their occurrence—in fact 2 years beforehand—since their cause, at least their main and decisive cause, is not some kind of national friction and inconvenience, but rather social dissatisfaction at the slow progress of perestroyka. The brakes on perestroyka are leading to every sort of conflict, particularly national conflict. The state of our party affairs is such that it does not make it possible to give a proper rebuff. There is now a certain amount of confusion, and to a great extent the party is being led on by these events. As we know, even many communists there are taking part in these movements, which are excusable and permissible, say, among ordinary mortals, but it is quite inadmissible for communists to start having a petty bourgeois outlook, even a small town outlook.

[Batalov] Anatoliy Alekseyevich, what are the main ways out of this situation?

[Denisov] In my view it is, as Lenin recommended, what arises from the situation itself. It is necessary to show forbearance. There are all kinds of extreme national slogans, and what is to be done if they do not transgress the legal framework? I think that forbearance must be displayed by both sides, and the Russian-speaking population should not become hysterical. Probably certain concessions need to be made. There is nothing terrible in that, but in the longer term everything depends on how our perestroyka progresses. If we nevertheless get down to radical perestroyka—for alas, we are at present continuing to mark time—if this occurs, there will be a

radical improvement in the area of national relations. I think that the plenum on the nationalities question must play a decisive role. [end recording]

Journalists' Protest of CPSU Statement Hit

PM3108142189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 89 Second Edition p 3

[V. Kozhemyako article under the rubric "Latest Mail": "What Is the Aim?"]

[Text] Soviet people are very seriously concerned about the events in the Baltic republics. This is attested by the thousands of letters and telegrams reaching the PRAVDA editorial office and the reports from our local correspondents.

The CPSU Central Committee statement on the position in the Soviet Baltic republics has been greeted with profound satisfaction by all who are sincerely concerned about establishing peace and calm in the region. Yesterday PRAVDA published reports from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania discussing how the local party leaderships and aktivs approach the ideas and provisions expressed in this important Central Committee document.

Here, for instance, is a TASS report from Riga: "The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau believes that the CPSU Central Committee Statement on the Position in the Soviet Baltic Republics is of great political importance for the activities of party organizations and the entire life of the republic. The conclusions contained in it should be a subject for profound analysis and the basis for specific actions to normalize the sociopolitical situation in the republic."

But yesterday our readers sent from Riga the text of a telegram published 29 August in the local youth newspaper PADOMYU YAUNATNE. We quote it verbatim:

"Riga, People's Front of Latvia

"Sharing the concern about events in the Baltic, we consider the CPSU Central Committee's 26 August 1989 statement not to be binding [nepravomochnyy] before the Central Committee plenum on the nationalities question. We protest apparatus games behind the back of the country's Communists.

"[Signed] N. Andreyev, observer for the journal NOVOYE VREMYA and CPSU member since 1975; Yu. Shchekochikhin, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA observer and member of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA party bureau; A. Golovkov, observer for the magazine OGONEK and member of the OGONEK party bureau; M. Shilov, deputy chief editor of children's and youth programs for Central TV and member of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting party bureau."

Admittedly, there are things to ponder. Several of the capital's journalists united in their appeal to the Latvian People's Front. It transpired that they sent similar telegrams to Vilnius and Tallinn. The CPSU Central Committee statement was called into question. Moreover, it was deemed to be not binding. It was described as "apparatus games." On what grounds? On the pretext that the Central Committee plenum on the nationalities issue has still not been held.

Well, this plenum will undoubtedly be of very great importance for the resolution of the nationalities problems that have built up in our country. But does this mean that before the plenum everything can be allowed to drift, and that no opposition should be placed in the way of the forces with an interest in whipping up destructive and devastating processes? We think not.

All the people who signed the telegram were CPSU members. Most of them were even party bureau members. Yet, at the same time, they are wholly ignorant of matters of party building. I would like to remind them of certain provisions in the party Statutes. The following, for instance:

"In the period between congresses the CPSU Central Committee leads all the activities of the party and local party organs, selects and places leading cadres, directs the work of central state and social organizations of working people, creates various party organs, institutes, and enterprises and heads up their activity, appoints the editors of the central newspapers and journals working under its control, distributes party budget funds, and controls the party budget."

Naturally, all these and many other current issues are difficult and simply impossible to resolve purely at CPSU Central Committee plenums. That is why the statutes stipulate: "The CPSU Central Committee chooses a Politburo to lead the party's routine work between Central Committee plenums..."

As we can see, no violation of the party statutes has been committed in this specific instance. The questions arise of themselves: To what end was this appeal sent out? What did its authors want?

Reaction to CPSU Baltic Statement Viewed

LD3108183389 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS—The public throughout the Soviet Union continues to discuss the CPSU Central Committee's statement on the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics which has aroused a broad response.

Concern over the development of the situation predominates in the broad spectrum of opinions and judgements.

In Latvia, every judgement voiced at meetings of work collectives and social political movements is taken into consideration: sociologists are preparing an analysis of the attitudes of the republic's people. Attitudes are most diverse.

Until late at night on Tuesday people went to the National Theatre of Latvia in order to put their signatures to an appeal issued by the board of the popular front assembly and expressing a protest against the statement of the CPSU Central Committee. In subsequent days the collection of signatures was continued in the popular front assembly's board.

At a mass meeting in Riga's proletarian district, interfront adherents fully supported the document of the party's Central Committee and expressed confidence that "all sound forces of Soviet Latvia will regard it as a guide for action."

In Moscow's Pushkin Square, the traditional place for spontaneous debates, a majority of people asked by a TASS correspondent today, are sure, notwithstanding a broad spectrum of attutudes, that the developments in the Baltic region are anti-democratic in their essence.

Many are worried over how the economic situation will develop at industrial enterprises if separatist sentiments prevail in the Baltic region.

The Moscow city committee of the CPSU, at its enlarged meeting adopted a statement supporting in every way the stand of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the stands of "party committees, public organisations and movements of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, communist and non-party people whose activities are aimed at consolidating all progressive forces, at developing social dialogue and at solving the urgent problems of the region".

The party leadership of the capital firmly condemned the "provocative policy being pursued by nationalist and extremist groups and designed to undermine the foundations of statehood and to curb genuine perestroyka processes".

Vladimir Adlyov, a member of the Soviet legislature from Tashkent, expresses concern over the aggravation of inter-ethnic relations in a number of regions in the country.

He believes that the statement of the CPSU Central Committee is aimed at preventing tragic excesses similar to the recent developments in Uzbekistan's Ferghana valley. Therefore, the document of the Communist Party Central Committee is not premature. On the contrary, rather, time has been lost.

Vladimir Volkov, member of the Soviet parliament from Sverdlovsk, does not believe that people in the Baltic region would be swayed by emotions and that a reasonable sober-minded calculation and far- sightedness would fail them.

"A republic cannot become strong by breaking off the 50-years long roots and ties with the others parts of the country's living organism, uprooting tens and thousands of lives of its citizens only because they are of non-indigenous nationality," he pointed out.

"Reason must prevail because we all are now different. We have begun to build our home the foundations of which has already been laid by history and want to build it according to laws which we ourselves shall adopt."

Leningrad Meeting Discusses Baltics

LD3108064789 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] On 30 August in Leningrad representatives of public organizations and labor collectives of the city and oblast expressed alarm and pain during a meeting to discuss the CPSU Central Committee statement on the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics. Workers, teachers, scientists, students, writers and artists expressed their opinion about the events now worrying the whole country. Everyone who took the rostrum said that Leningrad is connected with its closest neighbors —Latvia, Lithuanian, and Estonia—by thousands of unbreakable bonds. Only the consolidation of our union on the principles of socialist internationalism and only common work on perestroyka will be able to rescue us from the crisis situation and provide the steady raising of welfare and the free and comprehensive development of one and all. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Gidaspov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Committee Oblast.

General on Baltic 'Occupation Troops' Leaflet

LD3008121889 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug (TASS)—Restructuring has touched all spheres of Army life, even those which only a few years ago appeared unshakable, but despite this, extremist elements in the Baltic region are seeking to drive a wedge between the people and the Army, to besmirch and discredit the Armed Forces in the eyes of the public by any means, and are using young people to this end. This is the way Lieutenant General Nurat Ter-Grigoryants, deputy chief of the Land Forces Main Staff, feels.

At the request of a TASS correspondent, he commented on the fact that unknown individuals have recently been distributing among young people on the streets of some Lithuanian cities a leaflet addressed to the USSR minister of defense and the military commissar of the republic. In brief, the leaflet says that since the Lithuanian state is occupied by the Soviet Union—as the story goes—the citizens of the republic have the right to refuse service in the Soviet "occupation troops" and to return their military cards and registration certificates.

The general appraised this document as just a small step in the separatist course that destructive forces have been steering in the Baltic republics. When anyone in the Baltic region calls the Soviet Army an army of occupation, this is a direct insult to the whole Soviet people, which at all times see in the Army their defender and first helper, he continued.

In conclusion, the deputy chief of the Land Forces Main Staff pointed out that young people, led on by extremists, are demonstrating elementary legal illiteracy.

After all, no one revoked the USSR law on conscription, and it is clearly written in that law that service in the USSR Armed Forces is an honorable military duty and that any attempt to deviate from it will incur quite clear consequences. It is also stated in the USSR Constitution that the defense of the socialist motherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR, Nurat Ter-Grigoryants stressed.

Estonian Deputies Attack Tiyt Made

PM3108101789

[Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 August 1989 front-pages a "Statement by USSR People's Deputies." The statement is signed by "USSR People's Deputies V. Palm, E. Lippmaa, I. Raud, I. Fyuk, V. Pokhla, T. Ninnas, Yu. Nugis, A. Vyali, O. Subbi, K. Khallik, Kh. Nurm, P. Yalakas, T. Kyabin, A. Aruvald, Yu. Aare, E. Savisaar, I. Toome, T. Varek, T. Laak, A. Ryuytel, K. Kiysk, I. Lyzo, T. Pupkevich, E. Tamberg."

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 August 1989 front-pages under the headline "Correction" an ESTONIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (ETA) report which supplies "The names of USSR Peoples' Deputies G. Tynspoyeg, Yu. Kraft, V. Vyalyas, and R. Otsason which through the fault of ETA were omitted from the signatories of the people's deputies' statement" published in the 9 August issue.

Lithuanian Parliament Adjourns for 7 Weeks

LD3108223489 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] An official announcement released today says that a session of the Lithuanian parliament due to open next Tuesday has been adjourned for 7 weeks and will begin on 24th October.

This move, notes a parliamentary decree, was prompted by the fact that the draft projects of some important documents are still being actively discussed by society.

The most controversial of these bills is the one on citizenship.

For instance today's issue of the Vilnius daily VAKARINES NAUJIENOS carries three letters saying that provisions for granting citizenship to non-Lithuanians are too simplified. Anxiety over hostility that a certain part of non-Lithuanians shows by holding rallies and making slanderous statements on national rebirth should on no account be a guide to granting easy provisions of citizenship, reads one of them.

Yet the statement of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee on the situation in the Baltic States still claims close attention. An open letter forwarded to Moscow by the Lithuanian Women's Union was added to numerous statements and protests. The Women's Union is greatly amazed in the wording and the tone of the statement, at bias and falsehood contained in it. The open letter voices support for the Lithuanian Government and the reform movement Sajudis.

The party's Vilnius City Committee has also issued its statement. Compared with the statement of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee it is more subservient to Moscow, and it is only natural since nearly half of Vilnius population is non-Lithuanian. The statement calls to exhibit restraint and effect democratic changes by constitutional means. Ethnic confrontation, it says, may bring Lithuania to a deadlock.

And yet another statement entitled Back to Darkness came from the prominent Lithuanian writers and members of the PEN club: For its shaky arguments and general tone the Moscow statement, and its first part in particular, remind you of the 1939-1940 ultimatums of the Stalinist foreign policy which, to attain its goals, resorted to concocted accustions.

Speaking of writers, there is one more news item about them.

At the recently held extraordinary congress of the Lithuanian writers the Lithuanian Writers' Union emerged as an independent creative organization with its own rules.

According to them future relations with the Soviet Writers' Union will be based on agreements.

Lithuania's Brazauskas Seeks Independent Party

PM3108122189 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Aug 89 ZATERDAGS BIJVOEGSEL supplement pp 1-2

[Report on 22 August interview in Vilnius with Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Algirdas Brazauskas by Laura Starink: "What Will Moscow Do? I Myself Am Searching Feverishly for an Answer to That Question"]

[Text] Last October the new Lithuanian Communist Party first secretary, Algirdas Brazauskas, was greeted with flowers at the constituent congress of the Sajudis, the Lithuanian movement in support of perestroyka. This unprecendented spontaneous display in support of a party secretary clearly embarrassed the broad-shouldered Lithuanian. Shortly afterward, relations between the party and Sajudis cooled, there were skirmishes, insults were traded, Brazauskas banned the Sajudis' television program and gave powerful warnings against extremism. Then came the elections to the Congress of People's Deputies and Sajudis showed the extent of its support: 36 of the 42 Lithuanian seats fell into its hands.

Nevertheless, according to opinion polls, Brazauskas is at the moment Lithuania's most popular politician, more popular than Sajudis leader Prof Vytautas Landsbergis. That is no mean feat in a country where the Communist Party is identified with the end of independence. The Lithuanians understand their difficult position between two fires, between Moscow and the radical section of the population. In addition, the Lithuanian Communist Party under Brazauskas' leadership reached an amazing decision in June: It wants to break away from the CPSU, draft a program of its own, and go through life independently in the future. The CPSU is a strictly hierarchical organization with the Politburo and the Central Committee at the top and 14 republic parties with identical structures. According to the principle of democratic centralism, decisions from above are binding on all lower levels. With its uniformity of organization and decisionmaking, the CPSU is the cohesive factor in the immense Soviet empire. The Lithuanian party's decision is unique and goes against all the rules. The plan will be confirmed at a special congress in Vilnius at the end of November. Moscow has still not recovered from this surprise attack.

A CPSU discussion document published last week, which is to serve as the point of departure for the long-awaited Central Committee plenum on the nationalities question, has already voiced official reaction. "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union categorically rejects any national exclusiveness, regionalism, corporatism, and narrow-mindedness. It is and remains international in composition, ideologically and organizationally united, based on the principles of democratic centralism, with a common program and statutes. The splitting of the CPSU along the lines of nationalities is unacceptable in principle." Plain speaking that does not seem to permit any counterargument.

On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, which did not pass unmarked in the Baltic countries, Brazauskas received us in his shirtsleeves in his office in the Central Committee building on Gediminas Street (formerly Lenin Avenue). A few hundred meters further on, in the square in front of Vilnius Cathedral, there were banners saying "Russian Occupants Go Home" [published in English] and "Freedom for Lithuania." Brazauskas, 56, married with two daughters and four grandchildren, is a construction engineer by profession. At 26 he already had 1,200 employees under him, at 32 he became a minister, at 35 deputy chairman of the Lithuanian state planning bureau, at 45 secretary for the economy of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. His children, unlike the majority of children of the political elite, do not enjoy any special privileges. They have ordinary apartments and ordinary jobs with low salaries of R150. As well as being party first secretary Brazauskas is also a member of the new Supreme Soviet.

For the time being at least Brazauskas does not seem to be too worried by the saber rattling from Moscow. "The reactions are not positive, but that is logical, because there is no precedent. Psychologically and practically, it is very difficult to accept. How should you incorporate this plan into the party system, what should be the relations with the center—that is all very unclear." Asked how the Lithuanian decision can be squared with party discipline, Brazauskas said, laughing: "It is a breach of the present party statutes, but we are not afraid of that. But anxiety is not on the agenda; what is at stake is our future and the fate of the party."

Brazauskas can give many reasons why the Lithuanian Communists have decided on this step, and they are all linked to the striving for greater independence from Moscow. "A sovereign republic must also have a sovereign political system. That is perhaps the most important reason. As long as the Lithuanian Communist Party is subordinate to the CPSU there can be no suggestion of that. Second, we feel that the party is not keeping up with perestroyka. The party programs of the different republics can be very different, depending on the economic, historical, and national situation in which they find themselves. The position of the Baltic countries is different in itself, in that the Soviet system was only introduced here in 1940. Third, we consider that we must dissociate ourselves loud and clear from the mistakes under which the Lithuanian people have had to suffer, and that also applies to our republic's other population groups, especially the Jews and the Poles. And finally, the personnel within the party must change. The party leadership already consists largely of new people. Those who served in the old era have had to retire."

Brazauskas still cannot say much about the new party program, because it is still being worked on, but he assured me that it will be a humane program which will promote the ideas of socialism, peace, friendship, and freedom of conscience. It will be published in 2 or 3 weeks' time in the local press, in preparation for the special party congress that will probably be held at the end of November. Moscow naturally has the power to oppose the Lithuanian plans, but how?—of that Brazauskas has no idea. "I myself am searching feverishly for an answer to that question, but this is all so new and unusual that no one knows what steps can be taken. That is what is happening with all the problems that are now surfacing. First, people have difficulty with them, but slowly things become accepted. I can see no other way out; there is an iron logic here. Only utopian solutions are unrealistic. A logical, well-argued step must be accepted by logically minded people. Our future only takes on a clear shape if we ourselves decide it. We do not know what other people would decide."

No matter what may have given the Lithuanian Communists the stimulus to take their radical step, it is clear that March's election defeat played an important part. Although Sajudis does not claim to be a party but a "movement"—there is no membership—at the present moment it is winning the competition with the party handsomely. According to Sajudis' own estimates, it could win 80 percent of the votes in the elections to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet (next March) and to the local

soviets (December). Brazauskas: "There is no guarantee that the March situation will not repeat itself. But the people must decide for themselves, there can be no suggestion of any sort of pressure. We do not think in terms of Communists and noncommunists. There are many Communists in Sajudis. The most important thing is that the state is governed by decent people—that is what concerns us." Brazauskas broke into laughter when he was told that he is called the last bridge between Moscow and Vilnius. "Are they really saying that? That is the first time I have heard that. Well, someone has to defend the bridge."

The discussion document on the nationalities question published by Moscow tries—although in very vague terms—to give new content to the federal status of the Soviet Union. At present the central issue is the question of how the autonomy of the union republics can be redefined vis-a-vis the center. The Baltic countries, the only three republics where the idea of a total break with the Soviet Union is starting to take root, are looking carefully at Moscow's proposals, which again pull Gorbachev's formula of "A strong center with strong republics" out of the hat. Brazauskas: "This slogan serves us poorly. It is not a legal formula, it means nothing, and it is an elapsed stage. You cannot view the Soviet Union as a federation in the classic sense. It is a state, consisting of sovereign states which, according to Article 72 of the Constitution, have the right to leave the Union. But until very recently the Constitution was a dead letter. The slogan 'as long as there is a Communist Party no one will leave' was used. And what was the purpose of the Communist Party? To prevent Article 72 from being applied!"

As a member of parliament's constitutional review commission Brazauskas from time to time receives bulky parcels of papers on constitutional practice in other parts of the world. "The concept of 'a sovereign state within a union federation' has still not been defined. There is only a political carcass. We have to work out a theoretical and legal foundation. No one has ever given this any consideration. We must determine what status the republics must be given. We want to be a sovereign state that itself determines its relations with the Union." For Brazauskas independence does not mean a break with the Soviet Union, as it does for Sajudis. "Many people here see things like that, but we are part of the Warsaw Pact and are integrated into an economic system. We have no raw materials, we have no market for our products. Our most important products are foodstuffs, but the possibility of sales to the West is very small. Many people do not want to understand that. The idea of independence is not viable. Even strong states are interdependent." However, Sajudis is in a hurry and is already talking about a reverse Finlandization, an independent Lithuania that remains economically oriented toward the Soviet Union. Brazauskas sighed deeply and said: "It is much too early for that. Everyone is trying to put the cart before the horse, but that does not speed things up. I warn the people that they must remain sober and not get carried away. That is my duty. Some people understand that, others get angry. You cannot please everybody. It is difficult to describe Sajudis. The people in it are very different. We cannot support unrealistic ideas. In some respects we view Sajudis as an opposition group, but we agree with its fundamental goals. Last Saturday we had another joint meeting, at which many differences were discussed."

The Soviet Union was set up in 1922 with the signing of an accord between Russia, Belorussia, the Ukraine, and the Transcaucasian Federation. Later, Central Asia, Moldavia, and the Baltic countries joined. In its discussion document the Central Committee is now proposing that a new union accord be drafted and a new declaration on the Union of socialist soviet republics be signed. According to Brazauskas, the initiative for this must come from the republics. "There will have to be a plurality of bilateral accords and one common political accord, like the 1922 accord, although in 1922 the center reserved for itself far too many functions. We still have no model for such an accord, so let us not build any castles in the air." Asked whether Lithuania has anything in common with Turkmenistan, for example, Brazauskas at first replied firmly: "No, of course not, but these accords would not all have to be the same." However, he softened his answer when I asked him why a Union is necessary then if republics have nothing in common. "There will always be something in common—defense, for example. Small states cannot exist totally independently. The Soviet Union is an immense state; that is an objective fact that you cannot get round."

The unrest among the Russian-speaking population over protectionist measures by the Lithuanian Government is unjustified, according to Brazauskas. "None of our laws violates the rights of other peoples. The introduction of Lithuanian as the official language is a logical demand. If someone lives here for 30 years and does not speak any Lithuanian he must look for the blame in himself and not in us. We are now preparing a law on national minorities which will be very tolerant." Even the critical articles in PRAVDA on the nationalities policies of the Baltic countries make no impression on Brazauskas. "We did not write them. That is their view. We ourselves know best how and if we trample on someone's rights." Nevertheless the party secretary grew stern when the demand for political autonomy by Lithuania's Polish population (7 percent) was raised. "I take a negative view of that. That region has never been Polish; it is the center of the Lithuanian state. The Poles' demands are unfounded. As much cultural autonomy as you like, we are very tolerant. Only in Lithuania are there Polish schools."

Relations between Lithuania and Poland have always been difficult. In the last century the Polish aristocracy played the same role in Lithuania as the German barons in Latvia and Estonia: major landowners with little consideration for the local peasant population. Between the two world wars Vilnius was incorporated by Poland—the reason why the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact was initially welcomed by the Lithuanians: The Russians gave them back their historic capital. For Brazauskas the

commemoration of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact is just as emotional as it is for other Lithuanians. "The pact cannot be divorced from the subsequent fate of Lithuania. There is a direct link between these two events. You cannot rewrite history; it has already been written by the facts. But you can disagree about Lithuania's incorporation in the Soviet Union. You cannot deny that it followed the parliamentary route. There were people who were firmly convinced that there was no other way. There was the hope that an independent Lithuania within the Soviet Union would be possible. Some of the intelligentsia saw it as an alternative to the authoritarian regime of Smetona (until 1939 dictatorial president of independent Lithuania, died in exile in the United States in 1944—Laura Starink). History has shown that that was naive. You cannot deny that there were people who threw flowers at the tanks and welcomed the troops as liberators. The pact was signed 50 years ago—but we cannot remove these 50 years from history by thinking them away. Some people want to go back and take up the thread in 1939, but that is unrealistic. We have to distance ourselves from all the mistakes the Communist Party has made and begin a new life. The only way is an independent Communist Party of Lithuania."

Latvia's Gorbunov Interviewed on 30 Aug Plenum

LD3108152689

[Editorial Report] Riga Domestic Service in Latvian at 1100 GMT on 30 August, during a break in the proceedings of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, broadcasts a brief interview with A. Gorbunov, Latvian Supreme Soviet presidium chairman.

The interview is prefaced by a correspondent who says that the Latvian plenum's proceedings may not be of benefit to the listener because only the participants in the plenum had the draft program of the Latvian Communist Party in hand and the discussions referred to parts of the draft program. The corespondent then asks Gorbunov for a short interview.

In reply to a question on the plenum proceedings, Gorbunov says, "The atmosphere at the plenum is rather heated, as one can feel." He says further that "at the previous plenum we elected an editorial commission where, so to speak, people representing different political streams are represented. I believe they worked on that draft rather honestly. Of course, I too have some remarks on it." Gorbunov notes that there should be more discussions on issues of principle but that people become emotional on rather traditional issues. Gorbunov then talks about his recent illness and on how he feels about his resumption of work.

In response to a question on his assessment of the situation created in light of the CPSU Central Committee statement on the Baltic republics, Gorbunov says this announcement not only brings a dissonance, but also leads toward a consolidation of certain forces. He notes that in a survey other non-Latvian nationalities favored consolidation, and not in words alone.

The correspondent asks Gorbunov about his plans for the near future, to which Gorbunov replies that the most important task ahead is the preparation for the Supreme Soviet session. "A disagreement concerning the supreme body of power of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic has arisen," says Gorbunov. "We should not yet appoint ourselves as arbiters yet; the main task is to gather arguments, as many as possible," he says.

Latvian Independence Movement Criticized

18001561 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 26 Aug 89 p 2

[Article by SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent E. Govorushko: "Leaders From the 'Chain'"]

[Text] The People's Movements for Perestroyka of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia commemorated the notorious Molotov-Ribbentrop pact by the impressive but restrained event "The Baltic Path." The Central TV and other mass media reported in detail on the live chain of people stretching over hundreds of kilometers from Vilnius through Riga to Tallinn. Members and leaders of the Movement for the National Independence of Latvia (DNNL) also stood in this chain; later, they held an unauthorized rally at the Freedom Monument. Somewhat sooner, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of signing the aforementioned pact, they also organized an international conference on the equality of peoples and the right of nations to self-determination. Representatives of sister movements from Lithuania and Estonia, like-minded people from Moscow, the Ukraine, Georgia, and other republics were invited to Riga. Experts from the United States, FRG, and Great Britain also attended the conference, as well as, most importantly, a good number of foreign correspondents, a majority of whom were from the so-called independent and emigre publications.

For 2.5 days, first at the conference and then at the press conference, the hosts and the guests played up one issue: "the occupation of Baltic states in 1940, occupation regime, and puppet governments until 1989." They also agreed on the ultimate goal: to ensure the restoration of the old statehood in the Baltic republics, their secession from the Soviet Union, and a return to the old political system, while ignoring the realities of postwar Europe.

Here are several postulates heard in the course of the conference and the press conference:

—The DNNL should not boycott the forthcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet and local soviets of the republic. Just the opposite, it should strive to get as many of its own deputies elected as possible.

—The DNNL should prevent "the liberal fraction of the communists of Latvia" from signing a new treaty with the USSR and thus legitimizing (legalizing) the occupation of Latvia.

—The DNNL should not come out against perestroyka; just the opposite, it needs to be stressed at all times that the path toward the complete independence of Latvia is found in the context of perestroyka.

—Constantly demonstrating one's will for independence, despite the difficulties, is the best way to gain the independence of Latvia.

These are not excerpts from the DNNL program, as it might seem at first sight. This is the advice which the visiting sovietologists gave the members of the movement.

What were Egil (Levit), a political scientist of Latvian extraction from the FRG, Professor William (Koff) from the United States and Professor David (Regan) from Great Britain guided by in prompting this? Could it be that the experts invited from abroad delighted those assembled with the scientific analysis and a prediction of the complex political situation? Or said something new for the leaders and members of the DNNL? Not at all. All of this has already been proclaimed many times over. So, what was the reason for spending a great deal of money for this international event?

I believe that the answer is simple. The DNNL needs to ensure at any price the international recognition for itself which would convince the doubters of the validity of the path chosen by this movement. After all, the attitude of serious scholars and politicians of the republic, as well as of an overwhelming majority of the Latvian people, toward restoring the old statehood is more than reserved. Now that the parliament of Latvia has mapped out real political ways for gaining genuine sovereignty, the idea of secession from the USSR by the republic is becoming less and less popular, despite all the efforts of the DNNL, incidentally, as well as the way to achieve this proposed by the DNNL: through citizens' committees and a congress of citizens of the bourgeois Latvia.

The Duma of the People's Front of Latvia is not at all inclined to share with the DNNL the responsibility for setting up citizens' committees. I will quote several statements on this topic from the latest speech by Chairman of the NFL Duma D. Ivans published in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH: "At present, we are talking about creating—I stress, creating a new state, the Latvian state.... The point is not to restore the old state.... At present, I am a citizen of the USSR, or, as it is set forth in the Latvian Constitution, a citizen of the Latvian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]. I am by no means content with some person...registering me, determining whether I am a citizen, and verifying whether my father had citizenship in 1940. Only a state organization has the right to grant citizenship. This is exactly the case in all civilized countries, whereas we are granting the citizenship of a non-existing state..." Further below: "If you (the DNNL—note by E. Govorushko) want to create an association of Latvian citizens, you are welcome to engage in this, but do not draw the NFL into this affair." Well, this may be sharp, but it is direct.

I think that the organizers of the conference hoped that the West will give the movement not only the moral and financial but also official political support. Among other things, questions addressed to the Western experts testify to this. However, these hopes fizzled out. The consultants stated unambiguously: Western governments, as well as businessmen, are interested in stable economic and political ties with the stable Soviet state and do not intend to interfere in its internal affairs, all the more so because such interference is fraught with perilous consequences for peace on earth.

Unfortunately, the republic mass media thus far have not seen it fit to report in detail on the essence of what happened at this international conference. In its information program in Russian, the Latvian TV restricted itself to a concise report, mentioning only that the participants of the conference denounced the treaty which is 50 years old. The anchor of the panorama in Latvian did not go into more detail either. Can we keep silent at present about where and along which path the theoreticians and practitioners from the DNNL are attempting to lead their people?

Moscow Gorkom Statement on Baltic Republics

LD3108135789 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] A statement has been adopted at an expanded meeting of the Moscow City Party Committee [gorkom] Buro, in which secretaries of Rayon party committees took part. Moscow's communists, working people, and residents, the document notes, follow with growing concern the development of the social and political situation in some of our country's regions. The events that have been taking place in the Soviet Baltic republics, which were given a principled evaluation in the CPSU Central Committee statement, cannot leave indifferent any Muskovite or any honest person concerned with the fate of perestroyka. We support in every possible way the position of the party committees and public organizations and formations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and the communists and nonparty members whose activity is aimed at consolidating all progressive forces, developing public dialogue, and solving the region's urgent problems.

At the same time, one cannot fail to see that various nationalistic and extremist groupings are trying to unscrupulously use these processes. Speculating on the positive values of national rebirth and perestroyka, these forces are demonstrating their selfish political ambitions and are sowing mistrust toward the CPSU and the Soviet system. Manipulating public opinion, they are striving to pass laws which discriminate against certain part of the republics' population, set up parallel bodies of power, and, eventually, destroy the USSR's integrity, which was won in the joint struggle of peoples.

The participants in the meeting regard with indignation the whipping up of tension, intimidation, deception, and the discrediting of all those who do not agree with the

aggressive secessionist policy. We protest the acts of vandalism, the desecration of state symbols and sacred places, and any infringement of human rights, honor, and dignity.

Moscow is a multinational city which has become the native home of representatives of more than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups of our country. Bound by rich internationalist traditions, they work side by side for the common good. In our city, opportunities for the growth of national self-awareness, for the study of the native language, culture and history of the various national groups are spreading. Conferences, exhibitions and festivals take place regularly. National cultural educational societies, interschool courses for the teaching of national languages are organized.

The participants in the Moscow City Committee Buro meeting resolutely state that the provocative policy, calculated at undermining the foundations of statehood and at halting the true processes of restructuring, is contrary to the fundamental interests of the working people of all nationalities.

We are firmly convinced that the problems which have arisen may be resolved only on the basis of socialist internationalism, the equal rights of all citizens living in the united Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the improvement of interethnic relations on the principles of the CPSU Central Committee platform.

We call on the party organizations and all communists of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to be worthy successors of the Bolshevik traditions of our party, to maintain restraint, political maturity and responsibility, and through their energetic actions to show an example of the unity of forces. In this you can count on our solidarity and help.

We, the statement stresses, call on all citizens of our multinational homeland who hold dear the ideals of peace, goodness and prosperity: Increase your joint contribution to restructuring. Reason and common sense must triumph.

23 Aug Democratic Union Rally Criticized

PM3108141389 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 89 p 3

[Report by G. Drugoveyko and Yu. Shabanov: "Unauthorized Rally: Sopabox Oratory"]

[Text] At around 1900 on 23 August, a commotion began at the junction of Gorkiy Street and the Bulvarnoye Ring Road. People were unable to enter the subway: The Gorkovskaya and Pushkinskaya stations were closed, metal barriers blocked the pedestrian subways, and the sidewalks were fenced off from the road. Nor could you reach the streetcar stops. The show at the Rossiya movie theater had ended and hundreds of people had poured out and were filling the square around the building. This kind of commotion was just what was wanted by the leaders of the Democratic Union, who were trying to organize another unauthorized rally in the Pushkin Square area.

Properly speaking, this melee involving 2,000 inquisitive passersby could not be called a rally. Even though, as the Democratic Union's leaders stated, impassioned speeches were to be heard here condemning the well-known Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. "Speakers" climbed lampposts and telephone booths and shouted out unintelligible or tedious slogans about totalitarianism and the domination of the KGB, which were immediately taken up by supporters scattered among the crowd: "Shame, shame!" they cried. But what new information were the Democratic Union members able to provide about the pact apart from what the press has already reported completely openly? Nothing.

Furthermore, the condemnation of the pact is just one more pretext for self-publicity: Just look at how many supporters we've got, they are saying.

One of us called Yu. Mityunov, a former Democratic Union member and now a self-styled independent journalist.

"Why didn't you use the special site at the Luzhniki Stadium where there isn't so much traffic or so many public institutions?"

The answer was very frank:

"Our aim was to attract more people and catch the attention of the masses. And we do not intend to give back to the city authorities this square in front of the Rossiya movie theater that has become a traditional meeting place...."

In a nutshell. We would just add that it was not enough to catch people's attention but also to incite disorder and provoke the militia to take harsh measures. We saw with our own eyes how in a blatant attempt to attract attention people excited by the rally rushed from the crowd being held back by the militia onto the road almost under the wheels of the militia buses and public transport.

Mityunov sighed indignantly:

"Democratic Union member Vladimir Matveyev, such a quiet lad, telephoned me from the hospital to say that a speeding militia car had severed one of his fingers."

"From which hospital was he calling?"

"He did not say...."

Wasn't this "quiet lad" among those who literally hurled themselves at vehicles which, incidentally, were traveling at a snail's pace?

But what about the injury sustained by Militia Captain V. Teterin—they cracked his skull with a heavy object, it was obvious. The crowd was threatening to get out of control.

"We refrained from using force until the very last moment," Major General of Militia G. Postoyuk, chief of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee Internal Affairs Main Administration's public order protection administration, said, "and only resorted to force when things became extreme. We will not tolerate disorder in the city."

It is thanks to the militia that no one was seriously injured, although the crowd was inflamed by abusive shouts and provocative statements. The most zealous "orators" had to be detained. According to preliminary figures, 75 people were detained. They include V. Novodvorskaya and Ye. Debryanskaya. The former is a leader of the Democratic Union, the latter an organizer, so to speak, of the Moscow branch of the transnational radical party, which is calling for a crusade against the government and at the same time a ban on the prosecution of prostitutes, drug addicts, and homosexuals. That is taking freedom too far! But it is no surprise. Take, for example, the leader of the Italian transradicals, a well-known "sex bomb" who has already shocked the civilized world by announcing in her own country's parliament that she will defend the rights of prostitutes. And it is clearly no coincidence that among our own transradicals there appeared an Italian citizen called Antonio Stanga who was holding a placard in Russian that his Moscow "colleagues" had kindly given him. It read: "I do not want to live in a totalitarian country." Now, clearly, some people are going to spout about the international character of this rally. After all, there was one "whole" Italian present! Even though he hardly knew what he was holding in his hands or why.

New meetings, like carbon copies of the original rally, then sprang up spontaneously on Tverskoy Boulevard. People listened to the Democratic Union speakers and shrugged in bewilderment: Some kind of newspaper campaign against illiteracy. And unremitting malice toward everything positive that is happening in the country thanks to perestroyka. They shrugged their shoulders and went away.

Popular Front Activities in Poltava Detailed

18001559 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by S. Paliychuk (Poltava-Kiev): "'Our Flag Is Red and We Do Not Need Petlyura,' Poltava Workers Declare"]

[Text] The facts have already been reported by Poltava radio and the oblast press (see the 12 July issue of ZORYA POLTAVSHCHINI). But what was alarming and disturbing the population of Poltava apparently deserves the attention of the entire republic. This is why I visited this glorious city a couple of days ago, so that, meeting with many of its residents, I could hear their stories about what they had seen and experienced, become familiar with the official documents concerning the events that interested me, and read through the pile of letters and telegrams that had come in to party and soviet agencies from Poltava residents.

First I shall give the facts and then, readers, we shall draw the necessary conclusions.

Several military-patriotic clubs of Russian, the Ukraine, and Belorussia had met under the aegis of the Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] Central Committee to celebrate during 5-9 July of this year the 280th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava. The program, "Along the roads of past wars—to peace," envisioned, in particular, a procession of the participants in the celebration through the field of the famous battles in the costumes of Russian soldiers and Ukrainian cossacks who fought against the Swedish invaders in 1709.

During the past month this program was seized upon by several residents of Poltava who called themselves the "initiative group of the popular movement for perestroyka" (A. Kelym, a member of the Khudozhnik cooperative who was working under contract, O. Shpirko, a sanitary technician, N. Kulchinskiy, a worker of Poltavpromstroy, and Yu. Brechko and S. Gupalo, engineers). Either on their own initiative or, more likely, at the instigation of some sources of inspiration outside the Poltava area, they decided to make their "contribution to perestroyka" by creating a declaration that asserted that the Battle of Poltava was "a defeat not only and not so much for the Swedes, but mainly for the Ukrainian people" and that the "celebration" would be a "shameful act of disrespect for the people of the Ukraine."

Here I shall not discuss the long studied events of the history of Russia and the Ukraine at the beginning of the 18th century or the well-known assessments of the activity of Tsar Peter I and King Karl XII; I. Mazepa, who crossed over to the Swedish side; and S. Paliy, who fought against these same Swedes at Poltava and is remembered in the songs of the kobza players. There are many heroic pages in the history of these kindred people, which tell about how together they repulsed the foreign invaders. There are also many tragic pages related to the class policy of the tsarist autocracy, which oppressed Russians, Ukrainians, and other peoples as well. We shall limit ourselves, reader, to this statement and turn our attention to the affairs of the present day, for the "initiative group" certainly did not present the above version of the events of the 280th anniversary in order to make their contribution to historical science.

With striking rapidity the "declaration" of several Poltava residents fell into the hands of informers of the American radio station Radio Liberty from the scandalous "Ukrainian Helsinki Union" (UKhS). A member of this extremist nationalist group who lives in Moscow, Anatoliy Dotsenko, concocted from this "declaration" his next "leaflet for the UKhS press service" under the title "A Chauvinistic Orgy Is Being Planned at Poltava" [title published in Ukrainian]. Dotsenko concluded his inflammatory opus with these words: "Can we stand to

let them spit on our national image once again?" [preceding sentence published in Ukrainian] This text, which was clearly directed toward inflaming interethnic hostility, was reproduced by him in hundreds of copies and sent to Poltava to be disseminated among the residents.

Dotsenko transmitted a similar text by telephone to his bosses in Munich, to the staff headquarters of Radio Liberty, and this CIA mouthpiece immediately took up its customary occupation—unceremonious intervention in the internal affairs of our country. During the last couple of days of June one could hear on Radio Liberty inflammatory appeals to "develop a wide-reaching operation of ethnically aware Ukrainians" in connection with the 280th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava.

A hubbub was raised "about the Battle of Poltava" in particular at the founding conference of the Kiev branch of the NDU [Ukrainian People's Front]. Giving a paper at a conference, the poet I.F. Drach asked (I am quoting from the newspaper LITERATURNA UKRAINA for 13 July): "Why does our Little Russian submissiveness reared on Poltava dumplings allow people to scoff at our soul and our fate?" [preceding sentence published in Ukrainian] Comrade Drach was given the authorized explanation that the Komsomol Central Committee, trying to respond to the wishes of the party and Komsomol organization of Poltava Oblast and concerned about maintaining order in the city, abolished the official celebrations of the 280th anniversary of the day of the Swedish invaders were routed. But passions continued to seethe. They were inflamed by one of the UKhS leaders, V. Chornovil, who was allowed onto the podium at the conference (and the next day—on the podium of a rally that was being held next to the republic stadium). "We will not let them insult all of us," he shouted hysterically. "Go there (to Poltava) let us go there one and all!" [preceding sentence published in Ukrainian]

The fact that this was by no means empty rhetoric and that Chornovil was essentially letting the cat out of the bag about a planned ethnic event with unpredictable consequences was shown by the declaration being distributed in Poltava during those days, which was signed by the UKhS along with some "popular-democratic league." The authors of the text, which was reproduced, like A. Dotsenko's leaflet, with reproduction equipment, directly threatened to provoke interethnic conflicts in Poltava. The threat to cause disturbances was contained in two telegrams addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet, one of which was signed by the aforementioned O. Shpirko and S. Gupalo and the other by the "coordination council" of the UKhS (copies of the telegram were also distributed throughout the city).

Can one be surprised that the inflammatory programs on Radio Liberty and the malicious announcement of its local "correspondents" alarmed many residents of Poltava? People began to call and write to the party obkom [oblast committee] and gorkom [city committee] and the ispolkoms [executive committees] of the local soviets of people's deputies, demanding that decisive measures be taken to stop the provocations that were being prepared. Poltava residents reported the appearance on the streets of suspicious strangers reeking of vodka and nationalist malice and said that these individuals were paying "big money" to rent apartments for short periods of time. "On 27 June we were listening to Radio Liberty," it said in one of the letters of those days. "Just listen to what Radio Liberty is broadcasting. This is a clear provocation! We do not want to have happen here what happened in Azerbaijan or Georgia. Take measures to calm the people down..."

The threats of the foreign and native instigators were obvious. The demands of thousands of Poltava residents who had gone to the local authorities were all the same. Is it not clear that under these circumstances the law enforcement agencies and the public of the city had to take firm preventive measures in order to insure the safety of the citizens and keep ethnic extremists from provoking disturbances?

On 5 July a small group of members of military patriotic clubs arrived in Poltava from Moscow. The guests visited the monuments devoted to the Battle of Poltava, placed flowers on the graves of Russian and Ukrainian soldiers who had died in battle against the foreign invaders, and in the evening of the same day left for home.

But within a couple of minutes the Lvov-Voroshilovgrad train pulled up to the platform of the Poltava-Kiev station. The situation in the eighth passenger car was tense to the extreme.

Raisa Grigoryevna and Anatoliy Nikolayevich Gavrilevich, a couple who had ridden in this car with their children, said in their statement to the police that throughout the entire trip a group of young people from Lvov who called themselves members of the UKhS were essentially conducting a rally and grossly disturbing the peace of the passengers. The unruly young people were trying to justify the bloody actions of Bandera's gangs and shouting that "in the Ukraine they had to make conditions unbearable for Russians" and right there they tried to implement this inflammatory idea by insulting the passengers who were speaking in Russian.

At the Poltava-Kiev station the UKhS members from Lvov were met by a detachment of militia men and a group of workers. I was told later about what happened at this encounter by workers of the cotton spinning factory and the Ukrneft drilling administration who participated in it. The Poltava residents asked: "Why did you come here?" "We came to crush the Muscovite trash who are coming to celebrate the Battle of Poltava," the UKhS youngsters answered impudently. "We will not let any of the city's guests be offended," the Poltava residents declared firmly. "Go back to where you came from." Here the UKhS members, as is their custom, turned to the crowd on the platform. But when the people saw the yellow and blue flags they immediately saw through the uninvited guests: "So that is who they

are! OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] members have graced us with their presence!" And when it was discovered that these flags were attached to metal bars that could be used as weapons the crowd demanded: "Take them to the militia!"

"They are not good people," N.N. Zhovnir, a workers of the cotton spinning factory recalled later. "They do not think of us as people. And they are so impudent. One of them shouted and shouted and then later he produced a certificate saying that he was [emotionally] disturbed..."

Her colleague, N.S. Shcherbak, said:

"This group was distinguished by its impudence and aggressiveness. They insulted us by implying that we are not aware of our own history and native language."

P.A. Nikolayev, a fitter at the Ukrneft drilling work administration:

"They came here with their Petlyura rags in order to commit a bloody provocation. Apparently they were hoping that there would not be so many people still living who had seen the bodies of the victims of the Bandera gangs who had been sawed up alive... They were probably also counting on having criminal elements join them."

Yu.Ye. Zhilka, a lawyer:

"These people take advantage of glasnost and democracy in order to sow interethnic hostility. They play on the imperfections, shortcomings, and indifference. They take advantage of everything... And you just wonder: Who reared these young people in the spirit of such fervent ethnic fanaticism?"

A.V. Adamova, a worker at the cotton spinning factory:

"We have reared a lot of demagogues. People like Kelym who started the whole mess. We have had it up to our ears with demagoguery!

V.V. Klimenko, secretary of the party committee at this factory:

"We do not have to give in to nationalist demagogues. I noticed that they immediately backed down when given the proper rebuff."

The "landing party" from Lvov (ten UKhS militants led by someone named Vladimir Yarovskiy) was questioned by militia workers and after the proper documents were filled out they were sent back home. But the next day, 6 July, in Poltava they discovered three more of this "landing party" equipped with nationalist paraphernalia and the corresponding samizdat literature—from Kharkov, Chernigov, and Dnepropetrovsk. In the last group was Ivan Sokulskiy, whose anti-Soviet actions have repeatedly been praised on Radio Liberty and the Bandera newspaper SHLYAKH PEREMOGI, which is published in Munich. All of the "landing party" were sent home.

UKhS leaders Nikolay Gorbal and Oles Shevchenko who arrived from Kiev along with several of their followers on 7 July tried to cause disturbances in the boulevard imeni Kotlyarevskiy. After being arrested by the militia with the help of the population, they were sent back to Kiev.

And that same evening A. Sergiyenko, a worker of the Vega cooperative, and M. Shulyak, who is unemployed, along with Yu. Brechko and several other members of the aforementioned "initiative group" tried to raise the yellow and blue flag and conduct an unsanctioned rally in Oktyabrskiy Park next to the Column of Glory which was constructed with public money 180 years ago. People walking in the park quickly helped the militia to control these people. One of them threw into the crowd a packet of leaflets written by Anatoliy Dotsenko but all this did was cause the people who read this provocatory leaflet to be deeply disturbed.

V.V. Kudryashov, a vehicle driver, says:

"After reading the leaflet people went up to him and said: 'So what have you achieved now! Do you want to cause interethnic hostility!' One of the Bandera gang members tried to threaten us: 'Munich will know about your actions tomorrow!' He had a Japanese camera worth at least 1,500 rubles and I thought that he was getting paid directly from the Munich 'mouthpiece'..."

A.A. Lukoshin, engineer:

"I am Russian. I moved to Poltava several years ago and I must tell you that I feel at home among the Ukrainians. The ethnic question is not a problem here. Here they do not ask what your nationality is; they ask how well you work. No, the nationalists did not manage to provoke the Poltavans."

V.S. Pilipenko, secretary of the party committee of the oblast agricultural construction administration:

"I was just thinking: Is it not time for us to start holding people guilty of out-and-out provocation criminally liable?"

N.P. Gontar, shop chief of the Prodmash production association:

"We must not be scatter-brained either. Just look what is happening in Transcaucasia and Central Asia. We should now be conducting active party work among the masses and explaining in the factories and plants what kind of people have come here and what they have achieved. Incidentally, there are just a handful of these people but they are operating in an organized way, according to a previously drawn-up plan...

On Saturday 8 July at least three more little groups of extremists who had come from Kiev tried with the assistance of several local stooges to disturb the peace of the Poltava residents with nationalist provocations in the park near the Monument of Glory and in other places. All these attempts were immediately stopped, and Yaroslav Danileyko-Kompaniychenko, who called

himself the secretary of the UKhS "coordination council" and other present-day followers of Karl XII and Mazepa were kicked out of the city.

And then came Sunday 9 July when 280 years had passed since the time when here near Poltava the army of the famous conquering king was routed. The closer it got to evening, the more people there were in Oktyabrskiy Park. Later I was told that at that time the last group of "guests" with yellow and blue banners in their bags made their last attempt to start a riot. But they were immediately expelled from the park and almost nobody paid any attention to the incident. I myself saw a completely peaceful picture: pensioners sitting on the benches and couples strolling in the lanes. The youngest residents of Poltava "stormed" the Monument of Glory: They were playing around both at the foot of the monument and on its pedestal. A young mother became alarmed: "Oksanka, do not crawl up on it, you will fall!" [preceding sentence published in Ukrainian] But the radiant Oksanka had already straddled the ancient Russian cannon at the foundation of the monument...

The large-scale nationalist provocation developed at the order of the employers from Radio Liberty flickered and died when it encountered the resolve of the workers of Poltava and the firmness of the law enforcement agencies. But something automatically comes to mind: A relatively small group of about 100 extremists through their coordinated aggressive actions over a week brought alarm and tension to a city with a population of 300,000 and actually did distract them from their work and leisure. Is it really possible to get rid of these extremists merely by moral condemnation of their actions in the press and the fact that S. Gupalo, who struck a militia officer, spent 10 days in jail?

This question appears frequently in the letters from the Poltava residents sent to various offices.

V.N. Shamota, a brigade leader at the artificial diamond plant, chairman of the shop labor collective council: "We are disturbed by the behavior of the people who came to Poltava with nationalists symbols and tried to provoke disturbances. On behalf of the collective I demand that the laws these people violated be enforced."

L.P. Lisokolenko, brigade leader at the Remodezhda factory: "The actions of the nationalists with the yellow and blue flags are in direct violation of the USSR Constitution and the UkrSSR [Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] Constitution. Through their actions they offended the ethnic sensibilities of the Ukrainian people."

S.B. Kurdyuk, pensioner: "We feel it is necessary to take the most resolute measures against the renegades who are trying to spread hostility among ethnic groups. Poltava is a hospitable city but it should be closed to those who come here to make trouble."

D.S. Mosiyenko, I.N. Fedoryaka, and S.N. Fesenko, workers at the housing construction combine: "We are disturbed by the hubbub raised by nationalists concerning the 280th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava. We consider it necessary to take stricter measures against the UKhS leaders who are provoking disturbances in the city and creating an uneasy situation."

S.G. Verkhovat, L.S. Voytsekhovskiy, I.S. Mironov, I.N. Odaryuk, and Ye.M. Partashnikov, Poltava residents: "We wish to express our indignation about the nationalist orgy which UKhS members tried to arrange in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Poltava. We think that the Soviet authorities should take stricter measures and hold accountable those people who deliberately provoke disturbances."

"We are bothered by this question," it says in the resolution adopted on 7 July at a meeting of workers of the steam engine repair plant. "Why are the law enforcement agencies not taking resolute measures in keeping with existing laws to stop such impudent provocations?"

A similar question was raised by many other Poltava labor collectives.

Indeed, on a signal from the subversive foreign "mouthpiece" a large-scale campaign was undertaken to inflame international discord, to undermine the age-old friendship of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, and to cause disturbances and blood letting. The organizers of the campaign are known: They are the UKhS bosses V. Chornovil and V. Yavorskiy from Lvov, A. Dotsenko from Moscow, N. Gobal and O. Shevchenko from Kiev, and I. Sokulskiy from Dnepropetrovsk. So is it not time to shake the dust from the Criminal Code and hold these people accountable? Such, in essence, is the demand of the majority of the residents of Poltava.

A couple of lines from letters from Poltava residents. "We need a socialist Ukraine, and not a 'separatist' one," writes the welder V.F. Seliyan. "Nationalist renegades have tried to profane the fraternal relations between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples that have developed over the centuries," write Comrades Bilan, Zhokhov, Kubrak, Kunitsa, Sosnovskiy, and other instructors at SPTU [special vocational and technical school] No 3. "Our banner is red and we do not need Petlyura," writes a mechanic at the automotive transportation enterprise, G.P. Garmash. These same ideas are found in hundreds of other letters...

Working Poltava has firmly told the nationalist provokers:

"Hands off the friendship of our brother nations!"

Azerbaijan, Armenian Leaders Meet at CPSU CC

LD3108181489 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS—A meeting of members and alternate members of the bureaux of the Central Committees of the Azerbaijanian and the Armenian Communist Parties was held at the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

The situation in the region was discussed. Profound anxiety was expressed over the state of relations between the two republics which assumed a dangerous character and threaten with the aggravation of the interethnic conflict. Economic ties of the republics are being disrupted, roads are blocked. Special concern is caused by problems of refugees, by the fact that tens of thousands of people became uprooted and suffer privations. The fact that an interested dialogue between the two republics has been lacking over a long time does no good to the peoples and does not promote the solution of problems.

During a broad exchange of opinions an arrangement was reached that both republics, above all party and government bodies and public organisations, will be doing everything toward the solution of accumulated problems and will conduct a dialogue at every level, from the central committees of the communist parties of the republics to work collectives, to restore traditional ties in every direction of the socio-political, economic and cultural life, and what is the main thing, to ensure the safety of every family, every person.

The participants in the meeting gave much attention to the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh, which they believe can be resolved only on a constitutional, democratic basis.

Members of the bureaux of the Central Committees of the communist parties of both republics were unanimous in the view that despite all the complexity of inter-ethnic relations in the region, there is no such question that could not be resolved given mutual tolerance and profound interest in the destinies of the two fraternal peoples.

Members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Nikolay Slyunkov and Viktor Chebrikov took part in the meeting.

Arutyunyan on Planned Armenian-Azerbaijani Talks

LD3108143289 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 31 Aug 89

["News from Soviet Armenia."—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Yerevan August 31 TASS—Follows news from Soviet Armenia:

Armenian Communist Party leader on interethnic relations.

It is necessary to stop the senseless and dangerous confrontation and restore goodneighbourly relations between the Armenian and Azerbaijani peoples, Armenian Communist Party chief Suren Arutyunyan said in a televised address.

He called on his compatriots to show wisdom and restraint, which have always been characteristic of Armenians, and expressed assurance that the Armenian people will be advocates of peace, justice, law and order.

Arutynyan said that a meeting of buro members of the central committees of the Armenian and Azerbaijani communist parties will soon be held in Moscow on the initiative of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. Even if the dialogue is difficult, it will help the two republics overcome the crisis, Arutyunyan stressed. [passage omitted]

Vezirov Updates Situation in Azerbaijan

NC3108131989 Baku Domestic Service in Armenian 1000 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Comrade Vezirov, the first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, made a statement on the republic's television station on 29 August 1989. He [word indistinct] that the appeal of the Azerbaijani people and of all the population of our multinational republic sprang from the prevailing tense situation. As you already know, the situation has become tense recently. Clashes are taking place in connection with the prevailing situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO]. The peace of the (?NKAO) population has been disrupted. [words indistinct] the fear of surviving in their own native homes [words indistinct]. The appeal addressed to the Central Committee and republic's government demands that those who exacerbate interethnic relations [words indistinct] should be brought to account [words indistinct]. The appeal can be read, published under the title [words indistinct], on the front page of today's issue of KOMMUNIST newspaper.

Azerbaijan's Vezirov Calls for Unity, Cooperation

NC3108135989 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0340 GMT 31 Aug 89

[From the republican press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Dangerous Course of Developments Must Stop." KOMMUNIST has published the text of a speech by Abdul- Rakhman Vezirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The speech was broadcast on Azerbaijan television on 29 August.

Noting the serious aggravation of the situation in the region, the dangerous interethnic nature of the clashes sparked by incidents in Nagorno-Karabakh, the [word indistinct] of criminal elements, and the disruption of the people's tranquillity, Comrade Vezirov said:

We can obstruct unfavorable developments only through cooperation. Everyone must act in a responsible way and work together to normalize the situation. I particularly call on the workers, who have suffered from social and ethnic problems, and on the people in rural regions to wage a resolute struggle against activities aimed at sowing discord in interethnic relations. I call on our intellectuals to reflect more deeply on their responsibility toward the people and (?fulfill their) moral obligations at such a critical time.

Comrade Vezirov concluded: I call on you once again: Let us realize the entire gravity of the dangerous situation. The destiny of our homeland and the happiness of all its citizens depend on the unity and cooperation of all strata of people. We must do everything that is required to strengthen the unity of the peoples in our republic. This is our sacred duty.

Strike Situation in Stepanakert Detailed

NC0109093689 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Stepanakert, 31 August, ARMENPRES—The fears that the illegal instigatory acts by irresponsible elements could hinder Stepanakert residents' work fortunately did not materialize. On 29 August, like the day before, all of the oblast capital's plants, organizations, and institutions were operating. The people have assumed their highly responsible role in the region's destiny, knowing that long strikes only harm the welfare of each and every family in the autonomous oblast.

After more than 4 months of being shut down, it is of course difficult to return to complete operation. One can still feel the people's situation as well as the situation in the region, which continues to remain extremely tense. Stone-throwing continues in the streets, which endangers traffic.

Certain objective factors also impede work. Because of the absence of gasoline, the city's truck transportation is facing an unprecedented situation. The supply of construction material is not sufficient, since the issue of resuming the explosions in (Zarinbagh) area near Stepanakert still remains unresolved. The continuous water shortage in the oblast's capital has its impacts on the operation of a number of production units. The rhythm of preparation in schools for the new academic year is slow.

These and other problems are being studied daily by the gorkom. During the recent meeting of the gorkom bureau, the process of the construction of Finnish housing units for the refugees was discussed. There are many refugees in the city. It is sufficient to say that today 4,000 families in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO] are on a waiting list for housing. Measures have been foreseen to accelerate the construction of houses with the help of local construction means. However, if the traffic in the oblast is not resumed, these measures cannot be put to effect. This is why the people are expecting decisive measures to be taken by the NKAO Special Administration's Committee on the curfew in the region. NKAO demands that it receive the rightful and orderly approach that it should.

Armenian Supreme Soviet Views Draft Election Laws

NC3108154189 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] The Presidium of the Armenian Supreme Soviet met and discussed issues related to the annexes and amendments to the Constitution of the Armenian Republic and the draft laws on the election of people's deputies to the republic and local soviets. It was pointed out that these draft laws have an important role in the further development and deepening of democracy in the republic. The proposals and criticism made during the congress of USSR people's deputies were considered in preparing the drafts, which have already been examined at meetings of Armenian Supreme Soviet committees, which heard the views of experts, soviet workers, and representatives of the public. The drafts will be published in the republican press for nationwide examination.

The meeting also discussed other problems related to the life of the republic and adopted relevant decisions.

Deputy Discusses Supreme Soviet Debate on NKAO

NC3108204389 Yerevan KHORHRDAYIN HAYASTAN in Armenian 8 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by Zori Balayan, USSR people's deputy from Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, NKAO, under the rubric "Reflections of a People's Deputy": "It Could Be Prevented by the Truth"]

[Excerpts] I was in Artsakh [NKAO] during the fact-finding tour of the USSR Supreme Soviet commission on NKAO when we heard late one night that the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow was discussing postponing its debate on our problem. [passage omitted]

The next day the people gathered as usual before the party committee building in Stepanakert and surrounded me as I was walking by. They were already aware that the debate had been postponed and demanded that one of the deputies immediately go to Moscow. No one could argue with them since they were right. While [USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy] Boris Dadamyan rushed home to pack a suitcase, I went to an office in the rayon executive committee and started typing out a parliamentary motion. Others went to the airport to ask officials to postpone the flight to Moscow.

Dadamyan addressed the Supreme Soviet session the next day. Many may not know that the representative of the neighboring republic spoke soon after him and requested that Dadamyan's speech not be broadcast on television. As on other occassions, he again brought up the Islamic factor and alluded to "unpredictable consequences." Dadamyan's speech was not broadcast, although his motion was included in the published proceedings of the session, which are only distributed to deputies. [passage omitted]

All the NKAO deputies had flown to Moscow. It was agreed that I should address the session. I prepared my speech and wrote an interpellation in the name of my colleagues. However, my efforts to reach the podium were to no avail. [passage omitted] The last meeting of the first session of the Supreme Soviet of People's Deputies ended with M.S. Gorbachev's concluding speech.

At the suggestion of L.A. Arutyunyan, all the deputies from Armenia and the NKAO were sitting together. As soon as the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium ended his address, we aproached the podium. I gave M.S. Gorbachev the written version of the speech I had not been able to deliver and the two motions I had drafted. [passage omitted]

Here is the speech I was unable to deliver:

"The people's deputies of the NKAO and Armenia consider it their duty to make the following statement to the USSR Supreme Soviet in view of the prevailing situation: The crisis in the NKAO has virtually reached the stage of undeclared war. [passage omitted] From this podium yesterday, Boris Oleynik briefed the Supreme Soviet deputies on the critical situation in the NKAO. To use his words, the commission has arrived at the unequivocal conclusion that the situation in the NKAO has gone beyond the crisis point and is fraught with the danger of an explosion. [passage omitted]

"Indecisiveness, apathy, and the policy of 'divide and rule,' whether pursued intentionally or unitentionally, are merely deepening the crisis. [passage omitted]

"Esteemed people's deputies, the Armenian people, true to their dignity and patience, have nevertheless, not lost hope of a parliamentary and political solution to the NKAO problem." [passage omitted]

Armenian Council of Ministers Discusses Economy

NC3108153189 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0200 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers of Soviet Armenia discussed a wide range of issues related to the the different branches of the republic's economy. It decided to organize a new consumer goods manufacturing enterprise at the closed production shops of the Alaverdskiy mining and metallurgical combine. This new enterprise will be amalgamated with the "Luys" production association. [passage omitted]

The Armenian Government has decided to take additional measures to develop leasing relations and to modernize animal husbandry. [passage omitted] The Armenian Council of Ministers also endorsed a plan by the joint West German-Soviet [name indistinct] enterprise to set up an Armenian technological and [word indistinct] development fund, which will assist in the (?solution) of social and ecological problems.

The Armenian Council of Ministers endorsed a number of other decisions aimed at the [words indistinct] socioeconomic development of the republic and meeting the spiritual needs of the workers.

Improper Storage of Aid Goods Being Investigated

NC3108152389 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0425 GMT 31 Aug 89

[From the review of KHORHRDAYIN HAYASTAN]

[Text] According to ARMENPRES, the presidium of the Armenian Council of Ministers has examined the report of the [word indistinct] committee on the [word indistinct] of the consumer goods [passage indistinct]. These goods were dispatched to Leninakan residents in mid-December to aid the earthquake victims.

They had been stored in [word indistinct] inappropriate for the protection of the foodstuff. As a result, 4,500 kg of sugar, 7,200 kg of [word indistinct], and 17,750 kg of [word indistinct], with a total value of R238,000, (?were lost). The Leninakan public prosecutor has instituted criminal proceedings in connection with the [word indistinct] of the foodstuff and inquiries are being conducted.

Fergana Riot Trial Continues; Man Sentenced

LD3108141389 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Tashkent August 31 TASS—A court in Uzbekistan has sentenced Khabibullo Abdurakhmanov to 12 years' imprisonment for his part in riots that shook this Soviet Central Asian republic last June.

The twenty-year-old villager will serve two years in jail and ten years in a reinforced-regime colony.

The disturbances were sparked off by a conflict between native inhabitants and Meskhetian Turks, a Transcaucasian minority deported under Stalin to Uzbekistan 45 years ago.

Abdurakhmanov, a resident of a small settlement near Kokand, a large industrial centre in the Fergana Valley, was found guilty of crimes covered by six articles of the republican penal code: Organisation of mass disturbances, attempt on the life of a policeman, theft of fire-arms and ammunitions, hijacking of vehicles, road accident and robbery.

According to Aleksandr Frolov, assistant to the USSR prosecutor- general, who heads a task force investigating the circumstances of the rampage and pogroms in Fergana, twenty more cases will be shortly sent to courts.

Charges have been levelled against 35 people who were allegedly involved in murders, torture, arson and robberies.

The investigation is continuing.

Further on Trial

LD3108144789 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 31 Aug 89

["Fergana Rioter Gets 12 years' Imprisonment"—TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent August 31 TASS—A court in Uzbekistan has sentenced Khabibullo Abdurakhmanov to 12 years' imprisonment for his part in riots that shook this Soviet Central Asian republic last June.

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The investigation is continuing.

Fergana Situation 'Calm' But 'Tense'

LD0109081489 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS—The situation in Fergana is at first sight calm but nevertheless it remains tense, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today, commenting on the state of affairs in that part of Soviet Uzbekistan, where inter-ethnic clashes occurred in June.

One can see tourists walking on Fergana streets and a brisk market trade is under way, the newspaper writes. All enterprises are functioning normally, and builders are restoring the burnt Miskhetian Turk houses. No troops can be seen, although a curfew is still in effect, but from midnight now, not from 22.00 as before, since the Fergana Valley people are still categorically against lifting it.

False rumours continue to be spread in the city, as well as threats to Miskhetian Turks, the newspaper writes.

Over 200 field men from the criminal investigation department, the USSR Procurator's Office and the State Security Committee (KGB) are working 15-16 hours daily. They are investigating crimes and looking for the instigators of riots. As many as 145 people have already been arrested.

The newspaper reports that Miskhetian Turks, who earlier left the city, are now keen to return.

'Extremist Views' Broadcast by Georgian TV

PM0109103789 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 89 First Edition p 1

[Major A. Budnikov report under the rubric "Interethnic Relations: Monitoring Events" and the general heading "From Confrontation to Dialogue": "But What Is Shown on Television?"]

[Text] Tbilisi—It is well known that the last year has been extremeley tense in Georgia. Therefore there is a need for special tact in interethnic relations so as to avoid fanning excessive passions. And yet, people who preach extremist views can actually be seen on republic television.

So as not to make unsubstantiated claims, let me cite transcripts from statements by G. Chanturiya, leader of the "Georgian National-Democratic Party," and M. Kostava, "national leader of Ilya the Righteous Society." (Incidentally, Kostava led the "national defense staff" during the latest events in western Georgia. As our newspaper reported, this staff only exacerbated the situation with its actions.)

Commentary, I believe, is superfluous. People will understand everything. Let me only add that the television programs were mainly comments on the situation in Abkhazia, western Georgia, and some other rayons where, as is well known, there had even been armed clashes on interethnic grounds.

Let me cite abbreviated transcripts from the statements.

"DIALOGUE" TELEVISION PROGRAM, 31 JULY.

G. CHANTURIYA: It is our duty to rise wherever our brethren are dying, to protect them or to die with them. Armed immigrant groups are preventing us from resolving the issue.

...National movements cannot have a common language with the Communist Party.

"DIALOGUE" TELEVISION PROGRAM, 9 AUGUST.

M. KOSTAVA: War is necessary for complete independence from Moscow, in order to create a new government in which the Communist Party would play no role at all. [end Kostava quotation]

I and all my fellow servicemen are convinced that the majority of the republic's population rejects these calls. But you must agree that such statements on television do not promote the harmonization of interethnic relations.

Call for Chapayevsk Shutdown Referred to Moscow

PM3108142789 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Aug 89 Second Edition p2

[Own correspondent A. Solarev report in response to reader's letter: "City Opposed to Plant"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Kuybyshev Oblast—"Several months ago many newspapers reported that a plant to destroy chemical weapons was being established in Chapayevsk City. I would like to know whether this plant is now operational? And, if so, what effect is this having on the ecological situation? P. Bogolyubov, Perm"

The Chapayevsk chemical weapons destruction plant was to have become operational in August. It certainly has been discussed in the newspapers and on television. The main reason for the publications is the absolute safety of this enterprise, the first of its kind in this country. But the inhabitants of Chapayevsk think differently. Rallies have been held in the city to protest the startup of the plant's operations. Citizens have collected 60,000 signatures for a petition. The protest movement is growing not only in Chapayevsk but also in other cities in the oblast. In their election programs, candidate USSR people's deputies pledged to fight the commissioning of the plant for the destruction of chemical agents. Spontaneous demonstrations by the inhabitants have crystallized into the "Initiative" ecology movement, legalized by the city soviet executive committee, in which teachers, workers, engineers, journalists, and pensioners play an active part.

So, what has prompted this reaction? After all, one would have thought that the new enterprise has humane objectives. The answer is clear: The general ecological situation in the city is to blame for everything. Chapayevsk is the most polluted city in the oblast in terms of sulfur dioxide concentration. Some days, the amount of hydrochloric acid vapor in the air is many times above the legal norm. "Gas blasts" are also common here—bursts of harmful discharges from chemical enterprises. Children cannot be allowed out into the streets for weeks on end because of this and people complain of constant exhaustion. Three times in the last 4 years there have been powerful explosions at an acid plant situated right next door to residential buildings. They have claimed the lives of more than 10 workers. Explosions have more than once blown windows and doors from citizens' apartments.

You must agree, it is not the wisest decision to "plant" another chemical enterprise here in these conditions. But for several years the Defense Ministry has been erecting production units here, behind a barbed wire fence, in absolute secrecy from everyone, with the idea of destroying chemical weapons here that have been stored since the Great Patriotic War.

Every safety provision would appear to have been made: Hermetically sealed containers, transfer vehicles, double and triple backup for gas-monitoring equipment, and only 100 working days per year.... The safety of the plant has also been confirmed by an interdepartmental ecological commission set up at citizens' request. The findings of the commission state: "The proposed technology and design of the unit for the destruction of chemical agents are ecologically safe, provided there are no accidents."

But 2 days after the commission had finished work, Chapayevsk City Soviet voted to ban the operation of the plant. No, the deputies have not taken their cue from the rallies. Read the above quotation again: "Provided there are no accidents." But where is the guarantee that there will not be any accidents? Plenty of accidents happen in our country. Suppose chemical agents of enormous harmful strength were to escape into the atmosphere. Kuybyshev, Tolyatti, Novokuybyshevsk, and the cradle of Russia, the Volga, are right next door. Even a superefficient mass evacuation would not be of any help. Soon after the decision had been taken by the city soviet session, people's deputies from Kuybyshev Oblast appealed to the Congress of USSR People's Deputies Presidium to ban the plant. No response has been forthcoming.

After long deliberation a decision was taken recently by the oblast soviet executive committee: "In view of the present high concentration of chemical and potentially explosive plants and the tense moral and psychological atmosphere in the city, we have decided to concur with the decision of the 11th session of the Chapayevsk City Soviet of People's Deputies. We ask the USSR Council of Ministers to form a government commission and send it here to take the final decision on the question of the Chapayevsk plant for the destruction of chemical weapons."

The inhabitants of Chapayevsk are even prepared to collect money to build a new plant—only in central Russia, somewhere further from their homes.

Plant Closed, Pickets Remain

PM3108161189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 89 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent S. Zhigalov report: "Plant Closed, Pickets Remain"]

[Text] There is not going to be a chemical weapon destruction plant in Chapayevsk. That is the decision reached by a government commission—the third so far—whose arrival at the plant was reported by our newspaper.

Like the previous commissions, this one deemed the chemical weapon destruction technology at the plant to be ecologically safe but took account of the opinions expressed by the inhabitants of Chapayevsk and the oblast and local party and soviet authorities against the startup of the plant in this densely populated region on the Volga.

The commission has proposed that the plant be converted into a training center to perfect industrial methods of destroying chemical weapons and train specialists. It is being stressed that chemical agents will not be used.

The commission has proposed that any forms of public monitoring of the plant be established.

A meeting of members of the government commission at Chapayevsk City party committee [gorkom] with the city party aktiv, representatives of labor collectives, and the "Initiative" ecology movement appealed to inhabitants of Chapayevsk and the oblast to resume work as normal.

It was deemed advisable to end the picketing of the plant. But people on the picket line have refused to do this before the government takes a decision on the commission's proposals.

Quake in Dagestan Causes 'Considerable Damage'

PM3108103789 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 89 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Earthquake in Dagestan"]

[Text] Makhachkala, 25 Aug—A 5- to 6-point earthquake occurred yesterday at 2255 Moscow time in Dagestan. Its epicenter was in the Caspian Sea on the border with Azerbaijan. Tremors measuring 2-3 points occurred in the city of Makhachkala, the capital of the autonomous republic. There has been considerable damage to buildings in the south of Dagestan. There were no casualties.

Ryzhkov Issues Message to School Children

LD3108195889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov has congratulated the pioneers and schoolchildren of the country upon the commencement of a new school year. One thing—care for their homeland, for the well-being of the fatherland—especially concerned honest people, who are not indifferent, at all times and in any circumstance, Comrade Ryzhkov's message notes. And those who placed this cause above all else were always named citizens with a capital C. I am sure that at your age a children's public organization is a construction site for personality. I want you to know that the government will support any undertaking that is interesting for you and useful for society. In short, let us together concern ourselves with the well-being of our fatherland. It is serious work, but also a great happiness. Esteemed co-citizens, I wish you to accumulate knowledge and to grow up happy, says the message of Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov to the schoolchildren.

Yeltsin Tours Construction Sites

LD3108155889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 31 Aug 89

[From the "Tajik News" program]

[Excerpts] It is Knowledge Day tomorrow, the 1st day of the school year. Today, in a whole series of towns and settlements, there were schoolhouse warmings. [passage omitted]

The situation regarding school construction does not look good everywhere in the republic. In Dushanbe, for example, only one-fourth of the 8,500 school places planned for completion have been put to use. As a whole, the situation is poor in the Tajikistan building sector. Housing for earthquake victims is being built very slowly. The building of the Rogun Hydroelectric power station has slowed down at a time when a shortage of electricity is already being felt in towns and villages.

These problems are at the center of attention of a group of USSR people's deputies who have arrived in the republic. The group is headed by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Committee on Issues of Construction and Architecture. Numerous meetings have been taken place at construction sites and in mountain villages. At this moment Yeltsin is meeting the inhabitants of Komsomolabadskiy Rayon, situated in the floodzone of the Rogun hydro-unit.

MVD's Bakatin Views Leningrad Crime Situation

PM0109102789 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 89 p 2

[LENTASS report: "Observe Law and Order"]

[Text] The country now needs a law-enforcement mechanism that would guarantee the protection both of society and of each individual, V.V. Bakatin, USSR minister of internal affairs, stressed at a meeting with the leaders of Leningrad Oblast and City Soviet Executive Committees Internal Affairs Main Administrations. He arrived yesterday in the city on the Neva.

An extremely alarming crime situation is developing. This is increasing social tension and provoking the indignation of honest workers. It is only possible to cope with the situation by using decisive measures and acting in a united front. The minister was told about the cooperation experiment between the Leningrad militia and collectives of the city's industrial enterprises which have resolved to provide the guardians of law and order with the specific resources necessary to step up the fight against crime.

V.V. Bakatin visited a number of militia subunits and services, where he had conversations with the staff. Proposals on strengthening the material and technical base of Leningrad law-enforcement organs were submitted for consideration.

Lvov Paper Attacks Deputies Open Letter

LD2508150789 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] In its 15 August issue, the Lvov paper LENINSKA MOLOD published a report by USSR People's Deputy (Sorochik) on a meeting in Kiev of members of the Interregional Group of deputies from the Ukraine. The meeting was convened to discuss the draft bill on electing people's deputies to Ukrainian republican bodies.

According to the newspaper, at this meeting Deputy [name indistinct] stated openly that he does not believe that the discussion now taking place will be of any use, and he called for all efforts to be concentrated on the variant of an alternative draft. And although no such alternative document exists as yet—first it has to be worked out by participants in the meeting—members of the Interregional Group have appealed to all work collectives to join the struggle for the alternative draft bill on elections. They have also called upon all citizens of the Ukraine to come out on 2 September to a republic-wide meeting to express their attitude to the proposed elections. If the appropriate bodies reject the alternative draft, they intend to call for a general boycott of the elections and for (?demonstrations) and strikes.

The participants in the meeting have also decided to address an open letter to the deputies of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet with certain demands concerning the future law and the principles of forming a deputies' corpus.

A group of USSR people's deputies and deputies of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet has requested RATAU [Radio and Telegraphic Agency of the Ukraine] to distribute among newspapers of the republic their reply to this call.

The reply notes that the discussion of the draft election bill is taking place in a genuinely democratic atmosphere, in which everyone can express his opinion or submit proposals. Articles in the republican and local press testify to this. And this process has to be free of any pressure or escalating tension or attempts to replace reason with emotions. Such tricks have nothing in common with genuine democracy.

Therefore it is strange and completely unacceptable that members of the interregional group resort to ultimatums. This creates a much more serious situation than the display of plain emotions or even ambitions, especially since a number of points in the open letter from USSR people's deputies in the Ukraine to deputies of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet contradict the USSR Constitution.

At a time when the republic, just as the whole country, is trying to solve complicated social and economic problems, the call for strikes is groundless. It is not only impermissible, but from the political point of view it is extremely dangerous, even more so since it is being made by USSR people's deputies. We call upon you to weigh carefully the political and economic situation which is prevailing and to think about the possible consequences that (?would ensue) from an unbalanced attitude to such an important political matter.

MVD Investigators Conference Held in Moscow

LD3108164889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] A conference of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] investigators took place in Moscow today. It was noted that it was necesssary for investigation to take its place as soon as possible in fulfilling the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on the decisive intensification of the battle against crime. In the regions where the situation i most complex, investigation staffs have now been increased at the expense of the USSR MVD reserves. Another 1,600 investigators from the MVD and the Internal Affairs Directorate will be sent to these regions soon. Those participating in the conference emphasized that it is necessary to adopt a document defining the legal status of the investigator and guaranteeing his independence.

Ukrainian Uniate Church Official on 'Legalization'

LD3108140789 Moscow World Service in English 0210 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Excerpts] There is a certain tension in the relations between the Russian Orthodox and the Ukrainian Uniate churches. [passage omitted] The weekly MOSKOVSKIY NOVOSTI has published an interview with a high dignitary of the Uniate Church, (Vladimir Sterniuk). [passage omitted]

It seems a paradox to (Vladimir Sterniuk) that the Russian Orthodox Church, that has suffered so much from repressions, should now question of Ukrainian Catholics to a legal status. [sentence as heard] As to the accusation that during the second world war Ukrainian Catholic clergymen collaborated with the Nazi authorities and Ukrainian nationalists, (Vladimir Sterniuk) argues that it's wrong to spread the guilt of certain individuals, who have been severely punished for it, to the entire Uniate Catholic Church and abolish it on those grounds. He refuses to recognize the ruling by the Lvov synod of 1946 on self-abolition of the church and its joining the Russian Orthodox Church. Under the ruthless Stalin regime there was no chance for the 5 million West Ukrainian Catholics to express their will democratically.

(Vladimir Sterniuk) reassured against fears that a legalization of the Ukrainian Church may result in acts of violence, such as seizing the churches which formerly belonged to that denomination. We have done all to prevent it, he says. Bitterness is bred by injustice. Remove the injustice, and bitterness will evaporate.

SOVETSKAYA MILITIA Available to Public

LD0109082589 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS—The Soviet Interior Ministry's magazine, SOVETSKAYA MILITIA, published since 1922, has invited public subscriptions for the first time ever.

The magazine plans to analyse the problem of organised crime and publish materials from the archives of the ministry and the State Security Committee (KGB), which were earlier classified.

Senior Executives of various law-enforcement bodies, including the interior minister, will answer readers' questions.

New Moscow Monthly Published

LD3108165889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] In Moscow, publication has begun of a new rayon newspaper—VESTI IZ ZAMOSKVORECHYA [News from the Moscow River Area]. Its founders are the Moskvoretskiy raykom of the CPSU and the VLKSM, the rayon soviet of people's deputies and the firm Potential. On the pages of the article [izdeliya], representatives of public organizations and labor collectives will be able to expound their views and exchange opinions on various problems of socioeconomic development and on the cultural and social life of the Moscow River area. Two pages of the newspaper are given over to advertisements and announcements of state enterprises and institutions, cooperatives, and individual citizens. It will come out once a month. The first issue has already arrived in newspaper kiosks.

Economic

Vorotnikov Answers Questions in Kamchatka

OW3108043089 Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 89

[Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, answers questions raised by participants of the 22 August meeting of the Kamchatka Oblast Party and Economy Aktiv in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy—recorded]

[Text] There are a lot of notes and I will try to answer them as briefly as I can. The first note is: What is the goal of your visit to Kamchatka, what was the reason for it, and what are the specific measures that you will take after your visit to the peninsula? This question is asked by Comrades Sorokin and Kuznetsov from Yelizovo.

Well, Kamchatka is part of Russia, so I have the right to visit here. Second, I should tell you that I have been to all regions of the Far East, but it so happens that I have not had a chance to visit Kamchatka. I should also say that Kamchatka deputies criticized me for this, and I promised to mend my ways, so now I have arrived in Kamchatka, with the intention of getting acquainted with this region, hearing the comrades here, visiting enterprises and farms, getting a sense of the atmosphere and the mood of the people, and to see how practical tasks and problems are solved. To have a conversation over the telephone and receive letters is one thing, to get directly acquainted is another.

I happened to visit a great many enterprises and fishermen—both those who operate at sea and those who work from shore. I visited a food processing combine, a fish breeding enterprise, as well as builders, seamen, and so forth. These meetings have undoubtedly enriched me. Moreover, our present meeting, where so many questions and interesting problems have been raised—all these things make me think that this visit has been useful for me. I have obtained wide-ranging and interesting information, and presently I have a more profound feeling for the problems that exist here in Kamchatka.

As for specific measures, it is natural that different questions were raised. Some of them were simple, some were difficult or very difficult. They need attention, and certain measures should be taken to find solutions to them. After I return to Moscow, I will try to study these questions and will let you know both my position and the position of the relevant government organs on these questions.

Another question asked by Comrade Kositsin was: What is my view of direct elections of the chairmen of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and local Soviets on an alternative basis. Well, our draft law on local Soviets says that this is possible at their lower level. This proposal was made by the commission and considered by the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and it was included. I see nothing wrong in the existence of such an electoral system.

Depending on the proposals received, and on how discussions on this question proceed, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session will adopt a final decision on this question, both in relation to the law on Supreme Soviet elections and to the law on the election of local councils of people's deputies.

Comrade Korotygin asked a number of questions of the following nature: Will Soviet power not smother enterprising managers by means of taxes? I think this will not happen to those who are enterprising. It will give them an incentive. But those who are trying to get benefits at the expense of the state, in a roundabout way and through maneuvers, will have more difficulties in their work.

The second question is: All you said about reform and the economic mechanism relates to the future. What can be expected in 1 or 2 years if tea, soap, and sugar coupons are introduced in the 72d year of Soviet power?

What can one say on this matter, comrades? I think that this is a forced measure. You, of course, read newspapers and listen to the radio. I think that there is no sense in elaborating in detail on the situation in our country. At the same time, I think that a comparison of the situation of 72 years ago with the current one, particularly in Petropavlovsk, would be favorable to the present, not to that which existed 72 years ago.

Comrade Alekseyevna Antonenko asked a very serious question concerning the work of Mokhovskiy, or Mokhovskiy Sovkhoz [state farm], whichever is correct. The question essentially comes down to the fact that they are experiencing difficulties with mixed fodder. For this reason, animals are not provided normal feed. There is a shortage of self-produced feed. We ask that you consider this question and give us an answer: When will we finally be able to work without frustrations?

First of all, I should redirect this question to the agroindustrial complex. There is a Comrade—one minute, what is his name—Tokmantsev [chairman of the Kamchatka Oblast Agroindustrial Committee], who spoke here a lot and asked me a lot of questions as well. It is his direct duty to deal with such questions. But nevertheless I will deal with this question after I return to Moscow, together with the oblispolkom [oblast soviet executive committee] leadership.

Comrade Shustanov asked: Are budget allocations planned for centralized capital investment for the construction of minority villages? So far, we have no such procedure. We allocate capital investments for the oblast as a whole, and separately for the agroindustrial complex. However, I should say that we are presently considering this question, and I will answer it later. It is also related to autonomous units. In order to give greater rights to autonomous oblasts, autonomous okrugs, and, naturally, autonomous republics both in the legislative and economic sense, we may be able to find a solution to this problem, together with you, so as to plan for these autonomous units in a special paragraph. In this case, the question will be considered in relation to each enterprise or farm. However, it is probably unrealistic to make allocations for capital investments specifically for each enterprise or farm, of which we have 24,000 throughout Russia.

Comrade Tolkachev, director of the Atlasov lumbering establishment, asked a question in connection with the fact that there are several enterprises in Kamchatka procuring timber and that the decision on establishing complex lumbering enterprises has not been implemented up until now.

I asked Nikolay Alekseyevich Sinetov [Kamchatka Oblast Soviet Executive Committee chairman], and he said that the oblispolkom did not agree with the USSR government decision on the transfer of all Kamchatka lumbering to the USSR Lesprom [State Committee for Forestry]. They protested against this decision and the government agreed with them, and the question is presently under consideration on establishing such a complex within the framework of local Soviets, under the oblispolkom.

I think that such a decision would be a better one, because it will genuinely strengthen the possibility of rational use of forest resources, especially as your oblast is not very rich in them.

Several questions were asked by Comrade Viktor Nikolayevich Kiselev. What did he ask? Why is the RSFSR the only union republic without a CPSU Central Committee? That is not a simple question to answer, of course. To give you a brief answer: That is how the situation developed in Russia in the past. Some of you may have read some of my proposals which have been published in the press. We are raising the question of establishing a special organ at the Central Committee which will deal with Russia and hold regular party conferences for Russia to discuss questions of its social and economic development, but it is probably not necessary to establish an apparat. I do not know how this question will be solved. We will elaborate on this question, but I have outlined my own view on it.

What is my view on choosing the capital for the RSFSR? Should it be Leningrad, Kuybyshev, or Sverdlovsk? [noise, laughter in the hall; Vorotnikov smiles] Petropavlovsk? Personally, I prefer Moscow, but we can construct somewhere a union capital using Washington's experience. [more laughter]

What specific measures will be taken by the Supreme Soviet in connection with possible earthquakes in Kamchatka? This question was raised by a number of comrades in their speeches. Today we have had a very interesting and detailed discussion in the Institute of Volcanology. This is a genuinely very serious and complex question. You have probably understood that it is being considered by the government. On my part, I will take all possible measures to speed up the discussion and adoption of this document and incorporate in it all measures related to this problem.

I have already answered the question of why our forest has three owners.

Further, he proposes that the state of affairs in the fishing industry be considered at a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. I think this proposal is worthy of attention and a convenient time should be selected to consider this problem, it is worth consideration.

Then he asks why I could not organize the reception of voters with their personal problems. Well, my voters, generally speaking, work in another oblast, but this does not mean that I should not have organized the reception; maybe it should have been organized. However, I should tell the comrades that, during my visits to a large number of enterprises and farms operating in various spheres, we have had businesslike and acute discussion on a whole range of problems. This includes conversations with

fishermen, agriculture workers, at the food processing combine, housing construction combine, at a retail shop, and so forth. I think I have had some contacts with the population.

Why did I not meet USSR people's deputies? I think we shall have the opportunity to meet in Moscow. There we shall discuss the problems which cause concern among the Kamchatka population and residents.

Comrade Kosygin [USSR people's deputy from the Koryak Autonomous Okrug], I am very sorry. Literally from the very beginning—and Comrade Abayev can confirm this—as early as during the discussion of my flight here, I raised the question of a compulsory visit to Koryak Okrug. I managed to visit Anadyr in Chukotsk Okrug, but, despite all my efforts, even an attempt to fly there, we had to return, due to poor weather. Let us wait for some other time, I may still manage to get there and visit you.

About the change of the Koryak Okrug to cost accounting, and about cost accounting in general. Many comrades—and particularly sharp was the speech of Comrade Galayda, Komsomol Oblast Committee [first] secretary—said that RSFSR does not withdraw from competition, we waste too much time on the starting line, and so on and so forth. On this subject, I should say the following. In accordance with the decision of the government and the party Central Committee, about 18 months ago, certain regions were selected to change to cost accounting first. These were the three Baltic republics, Belorussia, and three RSFSR regions, that is the Tatar ASSR, Sverdlovsk Oblast, and Moscow.

We are preparing them; to be more precise, they have been prepared. Relevant models were developed and calculations done, with the participation of institutes of the Academy of Sciences, specialists, planning organs, and economic departments. Our proposals were to transfer them for cost accounting as early as 1990, as well as the relevant republics.

I think everyone understands that Sverdlovsk Oblast alone, for example, is practically equal to the three Baltic republics, if we take into account the volume and diversity of its production output. It is not merely a difficult problem to transfer all of Russia to cost accounting—it will merely mean the form, but not the essence. I adhere to the following principle: the change to cost accounting should be implemented not from above, but from below. If enterprises and organizations are not working with cost accounting, if they have not mastered its principles, the transfer of the 71 oblasts to cost accounting would simply mean to destroy the cause. We, however—as it was correctly said in speeches here—have destroyed numerous resolutions, which were good as blueprints, because they were not sufficiently developed and thought out.

That is why we should proceed step by step. However, to transfer an okrug or a rayon, you understand, and to prepare and transfer Kamchatka Oblast, if it is ready—I vote for this. Currently, for example—I know preparations in this regard are being made here, too—Kemerovo, Kuybyshev, Stavropol, and a number of other oblasts—I have already listed them—as soon as they are ready for this...[changes thought] after all, they should be transferred for the cause and not for form.

The same thing relates to the Koryak Okrug. If it is ready for the change, I think the republic's government will be prepared to consider this question.

He also asked, quite correctly, the question of expanding the rights of autonomous units. This measure is envisaged and preparations with proposals on this issue—besides, they take into account the opinions that we received from the autonomous republics, oblasts, and okrugs—is something we are working on. Very interesting proposals were expressed by Comrade Kabzistov [Hull repair brigade leader at the ship repair yard]. I do not want to repeat questions that have already been discussed—about seismicity and so forth—but want to note those questions concerning mutual relations with party committees. He proposed that the percentage of party dues be decreased because the party's budget has strengthened, that money allocated for the construction of the house of political education be transferred to the hospital, and he raised a whole series of other questions that I feel deserve attention. I think that those that concern local organs will be reviewed by them here, while I will report on these proposals concerning the center to the Politburo.

Comrade Vladimirov—we had a conversation during intermission—mentioned cooperatives. How long must we tolerate the scandalous situation in the cooperative movement and talk that they ought to be closed, that they are hotbeds for bribery, speculation, and other phenomena? Well, as you know, a taxation law for cooperatives has now been adopted; of course, every one of them needs to be looked at really closely. Apparently we should not completely reject this form of cooperative property, but we should watch this matter. However, in those cases where so-called middlemen are operating who engage in trade services, speculation, and other practices, local soviets have been invested with the necessary powers. I consider that a very detailed inventory and a financial audit should be carried out, and those cooperatives that are getting rich at the expense of who-knows-what should be dealt with. This right has been given and they can be closed. Criminal proceedings can even be initiated if crimes and criminal matters are found in them. Their activities can also be limited through specific steeper taxes.

There is more here on seismicity and a question on the development of the construction industry base—Comrade Zelinskiy spoke about this here—and that proportional contributions and centralized investments are needed. Generally, I would like to say that this issue is very, very important. We visited the DSK [house building combine] and had conversations there. We inspected it and saw the prospects being developed there

for future operations. I feel that money must be found, of course, but the rate of work there should also be increased to commission the capacities as soon as possible, not in 1991 but perhaps a lot sooner, particularly because if questions are to be solved relating to the improvement of a number of buildings and their reinforcement to make them seismically stable, the volume of work will increase even more. I think that this is a very important question; we probably will instruct the Russian Government and Comrade Babenko [deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers] to look into this issue. These issues should also be solved more actively here on the spot.

Now we will talk about direct links and retail trade. He and other comrades spoke about this here, that these are tricks, that relations based on agreements are worthless, and so forth—that the diktat of the supplier prevails. What can I say? I agree with this. I also have written about this in the press and spoken about it at meetings: that we still cannot create the conditions and that we are not ready for conditions permitting us to establish direct ties. We do not have the resources, and if we do not have the resources and the possibility to take goods from the shelf, so to speak, then the diktat of the supplier will remain and he will continue to plague the consumer on all counts.

That is why the right of ministries to regulate the state order has now been removed from the law on enterprises. It will now be regulated from above by Gosplan [USSR State Planning Committee]. Previously it was considered that the smaller the state order the better. Now the opposite trend is evident. The bigger the state order the better. They say: At least I will be confident that I will have 100 percent of the supplies in stock. Of course, it is the same thing; they say you cannot tie things up completely [po gorlo zavyazyvat nelzya]. You yourselves can see this in the fishing industry, you understand. Your position here is different, right? However, some optimal measures, an optimal correlation must be found based on specific production and specific conditions and on the basis of decency, and other concepts. The issue is real. Presently the situation is extremely complex. The government is aware of it and I think that on our part we will work to see that the situation here on this issue improves nevertheless.

Comrade Tnalkhut, deer breeder [from Korfskiy Sovkhoz] is absolutely right in raising the question of the need for comprehensive processing of deer breeding products. I saw this in Chukotka when I visited there. I visited a deer breeders brigade, saw how they live and the conditions under which the deer herds are raised. I saw that we are using very little from this wonderful branch of deer breeding. An idea comes to mind—I do not know whether or not I will be able to implement it—that generally a complex program should be elaborated for deer breeding in Russia. After all, it is only in Russia and nowhere else that deer of the northern variety are raised. We need to give thought to providing them with refrigerators, slaughter, and skin processing facilities. Ties with companies may be established.

In other words, this is a very interesting issue and the same can be said for the fishing industry where the same problems exist. The waste at fishing plants here is enormous. We throw away excellent products that can be processed. We can make various natural biological substances that considerably facilitate nutrition and the solution of other problems. These questions exist here and I fully agree with him, and that also goes for other issues he raised in his speech here.

These, generally, were all the main questions that were passed to me and which I felt were necessary to answer. Generally I must say, comrades, that I experienced very great satisfaction from my visit here and from what you had to tell me. I want to assure you that I will do everything in my power to promote the solution of your tasks. With common efforts I think that this truly abundant, interesting, unusual, and unique region has the right to receive more attention. I wish you success in your work. Thank you. [applause]

Minister Replies to Letter on Railcar Shortage

18290271a Moscow GUDOK in Russian 29 Aug 89 p 1

[Response by Minister of Railways N.S. Konarev to the open letter of the workers of the Odessa transportation hub]

[Text] The current situation in the shipment of grain and sugar from the Odessa seaport is reflected in the open letter to the minister, published in GUDOK 19 August, entitled "Cars, Not Promises, Are Needed!"

The supply of grain cars to the Odessa Railroad in the beginning of August was extremely limited due to the diversion of a large quantity of cars needed to transport domestic grain. However, this does not release the management of the MPS [Ministry of Railways] Main Transport Planning Administration and the railroad from their responsibilities.

A number of managers of the MPS Main Transport Planning Administration were charged with being responsible for the extremely low level of organization in carrying out the ministry's assignments in transporting the imported grain and sugar, for failing to provide for the execution of assignments of dispatching empty grain cars, and for failing to transport imported grain and sugar from the seaports.

Comrade M.A. Guryev, chief of the Odessa Railroad, was strongly reprimanded for failure to execute MPS assignments for the preparation of covered cars for transport of grain and sugar.

As a result of the measures taken, the average daily loading of imported grain increased. While from 1 August to 17 August, 47 cars were loaded on a daily

basis; but last week, the number of cars loaded reached 118. Correspondingly, the loading of sugar rose from 47 cars to 93 cars daily.

All of the above has allowed for a significant reduction in time the grain and sugar spend in the Odessa port. The MPS has established control over their shipment.
N.S. Konarev, minister of railways

Gas Pipeline, Rail Damage Repair Described

18290270 Moscow GUDOK in Russian 27 Aug 89 p 3

[Report by Yuriy Kotler (APN): "Accident in Bashkiria: Repair of Damages"]

[Text] As we know, there was an accident involving the loss of human lives and the mutilation of hundreds of people on one of our refinery product pipelines as a result of liquid gas leakage. In the opinion of specialists it was only a chance confluence of circumstances that led to such a tragic outcome: Two railroad trains were passing at the same time next to the leakage area. The network of refinery product lines in the country is very dense and the damaged strip runs along the railroads for a distance of 200 kilometers and crosses it 14 times. All this contributes to the rules in effect in the country.

Concerning the leak itself, the condition of pipelines in the world is such that an accident like this could occur on practically any section of any of the numerous modern petroleum and gas lines.

Yet the breakdown coefficient on the main pipelines in the USSR is 0.43 per 1,000 kilometers. This is less than in Canada where the breakdown coefficient is 0.56 and the United States where it is 0.74. The reason for this state of affairs is simple: The pipes in the USSR are not as old. Incidentally, this is the lower limit, and it is practically impossible to reduce it: The quality of the pipes themselves, the conditions for transportation and construction, and quality control all have an effect. In a word, at this point breakdowns are inevitable.

The damaged refinery product pipeline is not working now. The defective coil was cut off and sent for expert evaluation and the defective joint was welded. The section was filled with water which was used to push out the remaining product and then hydraulic tests will be conducted. There are 1,400 kilometers of the line from Tobolsk to Minnibayev that are not functioning—here the refinery product pipeline will have to be fully tested all over again. Liquefied gas is being transported by rail for the time being.

A special commission is carefully investigating possible causes of the leak. The preliminary conclusion gives the most probable cause as defective work during the construction of the line: Scratches and dents were discovered on the defective coil and these most likely caused the accident.

The norms that are in effect will be revised in the near future—they will be made more rigid. The diameter of the pipes will not exceed 400 millimeters so that if there is damage the leakage will be minimal (many of the refinery product pipelines in the country now are 700 millimeters in diameter). There will also be stricter requirements for the metal in the pipes and the way they are produced and accepted. It is thought that the largest amount of damage is caused to the pipes during the process of constructing the line and the people who do the work guarantee it for 6 months. But most of the damage usually appears within 5 years (most often at the end of this period).

Another important aspect is diagnosis during the course of operation. The hydraulic retesting to which the damaged refinery product pipeline will be subjected will reveal the maximum (80 percent) defects and the rest of the defects will not be apparent until it is in operation. Unfortunately, we do not produce instruments for this kind of diagnosis: We have begun to purchase them from the West. But for these instruments (which are very effective) one must have pipes with an ideal diameter and our domestic pipes hardly ever meet this requirement.

Finally, at the points where the pipelines and railroads intersect it is intended to install gauges for the gas content which would automatically shut off the damaged section. It is also necessary to provide modern equipment for the operations service. So far we do not have this equipment....

The accident on the pipeline in Bashkiria revealed a multitude of critical problems which cannot be solved all at once.

The repair and restoration work on the northern section of the damaged line will be completed by 1 October and the liquid gas will again flow through the pipeline.

IAEA Body Declares New Thermal Plant Safe

LD3108124889 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Gorkiy August 31 TASS—By TASS correspondent Evald Kessariiskiy:

"The probability of a flood in Gorkiy, on the Volga River, is immensely greater than the possibility of a serious accident at a nuclear thermal power plant that is under construction here," an expert of the International Atomic Energy Agency's commission, which completed an independent examination session at the Gorkiy plant, said.

The new, one million thermal megawatt station, with two 500,000 megawatt energy generating units, is the USSR's first station of this type. It is designed to supply heat for a district with a population of about 300,000, i.e. a fifth of the city, and can replace 3,400 boiler houses relying on fossil fuel.

The commission praised the project, designed by local machine-builders, and described it as the world's best. Its merits include reserve safety systems and double protection of the reactor's case. Considering remarks and recommendations by experts, the commission members unanimously believe, the work at the station should continue.

Scientific

Manned Missions, Mars Program Proposed

18660204 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by Colonel M. Rebrov, editor of the department of science, technology, and aeronautics: "Aeronautics, the Year 2005"]

[Text] Today, we are continuing our discussion of the Soviet space program. As the philosophers are saying, the space age of humanity promises to be a long one; let us hope that it will be endless. Let us not only hope, but create this age. Scientists, designers, and engineers propose what is to be created and how, and how to generate more profit from space endeavors.

Science. A new generation of scientific instruments will appear in space for obtaining priority results in the sphere of extra-atmospheric astronomy, the study of the Solar System, cosmic plasma, the interplanetary space and that around Earth (projects Relikt-2, Radioastron, Koronas, and others). Astrophysical research will be carried out with the use of new Spektr automatic devices, developed by the Lavochkin Research and Production Association. It is expected to carry out the exploration of space immediately adjacent to the Sun and gravitation experiments with the help of the automatic laboratory of the new generation Solar Probe. A great number of scientific programs for the research of solar and terrestrial links, the magnetosphere and the ionosphere of Earth will be carried out by using NIKA space vehicles (I will note that the scientists have established a quite significant regularity: The ionosphere responds to earthquakes ahead of time; "the warning signs" appear in the time span between 2 hours and 30 minutes before the beginning of the event).

Manned Space Flight. The Mir-2 modular station of the new generation will appear in the orbit. In the course of its flight, it is envisaged to solve a set of experimental and design problems in perfecting new methods of exploration and observation from space and the means for the technical servicing of flight vehicles of the new generation created on the basis of large-scale assemblies. The Soyuz manned space vehicles and the Progress cargo vehicles will become different. Regular flights of the Buran will begin. International crews will work aboard our complexes together with Soviet cosmonauts.

In May and November of 1991, joint flights of Soviet cosmonauts with their colleagues from Great Britain and Austria will take place. It is planned to conduct as many as three international expeditions: In March, a cosmonaut from the FRG will fly; the flight by a French cosmonaut is scheduled for August, and in December, a representative of Spain will visit the Mir orbital complex.

The Mars Expedition. Program-2005 proposes the sequence of work on studying the "Red Planet," the ultimate objective of which is to send a manned expedition between 2015 and 2017. Prior to this, it is expected to study the surface and the atmosphere of Mars by means of artificial satellites, balloon probes, penetrators, small landed laboratories, and "Mars vehicles" (1994). It is planned to gather samples of Martian ground and deliver them to Earth for a detailed biochemical and geochemical analysis (1998).

In short, such is the draft of the Soviet space program for the three 5-year periods to come. If we sum up what has been said, we may come to a conclusion. The concept of scientists, designers, and leaders of the space industry provides for the development of space resources for economic and scientific purposes in stages, a gradual reduction and elimination of the current gap between the technical standard of Soviet space resources and of the best foreign analogs, the creation of prerequisites for the implementation of large-scale space projects in the future, and the expansion of international cooperation and commercial use of domestic products of the space industry.

Here is something for the skeptics, for those who like to refer to the fact that, supposedly, no man is a prophet in his own land. In June of this year, President of the United States Bush outlined the fundamentals of the American space research program for the 10 years to come. It includes the creation of an orbiting station (in the image and after the likeness of our concept of durable stations) in the space adjacent to Earth, resumption of flights to the Moon, construction of a research base there by the beginning of the next century, and preparations for the Martian expedition. The outlays for this program are estimated to be between $800 and $900 billion.

Our expected outlays are considerably more modest (just over a billion at the first stage of Martian research). As far as the return on space programs and their economic efficiency are concerned, the following numbers were quoted at the expanded collegium of the MOM [Ministry of General Machine Building]. Profits generated by meteorological and ecological satellites between 1986 and 1990 will amount to 3.9, in 1991 through 1995 to 5.8, and in 1996 through 2000, to R9.6 billion. It will be respectively R2.2, 4.8, and 5.8 billion for satellites exploring the natural resources of Earth; R2.6, 4.1, and 5.6 billion for communications satellites; R0.2, 0.8, and 3.8 billion for navigation satellites... Space *industries* also promise to be profitable. Here is one more statistic. Since 1966, the economic effect from using space technology for the needs of science and the national economy has come to more than R20 billion

I will not render the content of the keynote report (made by Director of the TsNIIMash [Central Research Institute of Machine Building and Metal Treatment] Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Yu.A. Mozzhorin) and the statements made at the collegium meeting by Designer General G.A. Yefremov, Academicians N.N. Sheremetyevskiy and B.L. Barsukov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences N.S. Kardashev, Colonel General A.A. Maksimov, leading functionaries of the USSR Ministry of Communications, the "Nature" State Center, and research and production associations. In the speeches, principled evaluations of the new projects were given, concern about our ground facilities falling behind the standard of space technology was voiced, and suggestions were made on improving the commercial utilization of space technology.

Minister of General Machine Building O.N. Shishkin summed up the discussion. Among other things, he said that all programs should be adopted in the environment of glasnost and taking the opinion of the public into account. It is necessary to resolutely give up the imposition of any projects by the producers interested in this. The customer should have priority. Social needs of the country determine what science and the national economy need from space. It is important for us to consider judiciously what the main point is at a given stage and what needs to be emphasized. It is not essential who is faster and who is ahead; cooperation and the division of labor in space are necessary.

Of course, "Program-2005" will be made more precise. Perhaps, the fact that our life is not entirely predictable is exactly what makes it good. Time makes its corrections in life, and what is remote becomes close considerably faster.